## CHOICE City Property

There is no better investment to be made than in real estate in Massillon, as the city steadily. I have a number of is bound to grow rapidly and

CREAM

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO, AND ST. EDUIS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Stark County. Ohio, I will offer for sale at pub-lic auction on

Saturday, the 19th day of April, A. D. 1887

land more or less and being the same lands conveyed by Sheriff Altekrise to John Jacobs by

veyed by Sheriff Alleknise to John Jacobs by deed dated October 20th, A. D., 1880.

Tract No. 4, described and known as being all the interest of Leonard Bammerlin in the estate of Charles J. Bammerlin, deceased, as appears by the will of said Charles J. Bammerlin, admitted to probate in the Probate Court of Stark county, said interest being the undivided one-fourth interest in said estate, subject to the life estate of Barbara Bammerlin and to the indebtedness of Leonard Bammerlin to said estate.

Tract No. 1, appeals of a 88,000

Tract No. 1, appraised at 8,900,

Fract No. 2, appraised at 5,000,

Tract No. 3, appraised at 5,000,

Tract No. 4, appraised at 5,000,

Tract No. 4, appraised at Nothing.

Said real estate will be sold on the respective tracts on said day at the times following: Tracts and 4 at 10 a. m; Tract No. 3 at 11 a. m; and

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

--()F-

REAL ESTATE

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Stark county, Ohio. I will ofter for sale at public auction on the 30th day of April, 1887, at 1 o'clock p. m., upon the premises, the following described real estate, situate in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, to-wit:

Situated in the city of Massillon, county of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as part of lot number one [1] of Kracker's addition to the said city of Massillon, county of Stark and State of Ohio, and is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northwest corner of said lot number one, and running thence easterly along the north line of said lot one hundred and twenty-two feet; thence southerly along the cast ine of said lot one hundred and forty four feet to the north line of a part of this said lot number one;

north line of a part of this said not number one; thence westerly and along the north line of J. B.

Thompson's part lot to the west line of said let number one; thence northerly and along the west line of said let to the place of beginning, according to a map or plat of said addition made Octo

ber 25th, 1873, and to which reference is here

Also the following: Lot number one in Kracker's addition to the city of Massillon, in said county, bounded as follows: Egginning at the

southwest corner of said lot and running thence

easterly along Short street one hundred and sixteen feet; northerly one hundred and forty four (144) feet; thence westerly one hundred and sixteen (16) feet to the west line of said lot; thence southerly one hundred and forty-four (14) feet, along the west wide and forty-four (14) feet,

along the west side of said lot to the place of

Appraised at 5900.

Terms of sale-One third in hand, one-third in

one year, and one-third in two years from day of sale, with interest, the payments to be secured by

R. E. CRAWFORD, 41-4t Adm'r of John B. Thompson, deceased.

Divorce Notice.

Robert Cousins, whose residence is at Acton, Polk county, Florida, will take notice that I, on the first day of April, 1887, filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark county, Ohio, my petition for divorce from said Robert Cousins and for almony. There also obtained an interaction restraining

I have also obtained an injunction restraining the said Robert Coasins from encumbering, selling, transferring or leasing the following described premises in Russell's addition to the city of Massillon, in said country property.

of Massilon, in said county namely: Lot number (15) fifteen according to a survey and plat made by A.F. Bench, surveyor, and that said petition charges said Robert Consins with gross neglect of duty and extreme cruelty, and will be for hearing in six weeks after this date.

\*\*Chatch April 1815, 28.7\*\*

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of John V. Vogt, deceased,

The undersigned has been appointed and qual-

ified as administrator of the estate of John V Vogt, late of Stark county, deceased.

Dated this 24th day of March A. D. 1887.

Spangler & Wade sell the revolving

roller trunk, the best in the world.

ELIZABETHA, COUSINS.

Dated April 8th, 18-7

nortgage upon the premises sold. March 31st, 1887.

Appraised at \$1,000,

beginning,

Tract No. 2 ai 2 b. m.

4 at 10 a. in.; Tract No. 3 at H a m., and

R. W. McCAUGHEY,

Assignce in trust for the benefit of the creditors of Leonard Bammerlin.

SPECIAL

FLAVORING

EXTRACTS

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS

## **Finely Located Lots QKA** Comfortable Dwellings

Scattered in the different wards which will be sold upon easy For particulars interms. quire of

P. G. ALBRIGHT.

German Deposit Bank.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Eric street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notarics Public, office over Marks Bros. store Eric street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law, Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U.S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining countrys.

#### BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio.

Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier. RIRST NATIONAL BANK, Eric street, Massillon, Ohio. \$150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, Pres dent; C. Steese Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Courad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made

#### CICAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer Factory corner Eric and Tre-

PHIL BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesage and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory a store room No. 59 West Main street.

## DRUCCISTS.

H. McCALL & CO, Druggists. Prescription work a specialty. Dealers in stationery, blank books and school supplies. A full line of druggist's suudries.

T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicincs, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

## DENTISTS.

CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

## FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 28 West Main street.

## DRY GOODS.

UMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8

#### Kast Main Street. PHYSICIANS:

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D. Physician and Surgeon, Office hours, 8.30 to 10.30 A. M. 2 P. M. to 5 P. M

7 P. M. to 9 P. M Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

C. ROYER, M. D.
SURGEON.
Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:80 A. M.
12 M. to 2 P. M.
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Office huurs: 7 to 10 A. M. 1 to 3 P. M.

Office at east end of Royer Block on West Main St. Office open day and night, HARDV ARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Tealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

## MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILD-ING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc. ESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Nov-

II city Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street. USSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Trac-tion Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON RULLING MILL, Joseph Corns WA & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a su-perior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, mauniac-tures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bot-

ties, Flasks, &c. MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and Gen-

## GROCERIES.

gral Iron Structures.

ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street. A LBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street Goods delivered free of charge.

TINNERS.

ENRY F. OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tin-ware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Vain street. REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real MUSIC.

## PROF. C. F. BALFOUR, teacher of Instru-mental and Vocal Music. Address box 352 Massillon. Residence, corner of Akron and

## THE CONTEST BY BALLOT.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS IN OHIO AND MICHIGAN.

The Republicans Carry the Day in Cincinnati By a Small Plurality-Democrats Successful in Cleveland-The Progress of the Election in Chicago-Elsewhere.

CINCINNATI, April 6.-Monday's city election resulted in the triumph of all the Republican candidates by pluralities over the United Labor candidates of from 616 to 3,000. The Democratic ticket fell some 4,000 behind the Labor vote. It seems that in the new division of votes the Democracy was a greater loser than the Republicans. Smith, Republican, for mayor, polled less votes than any other member of the ticket, and John Schwartz, Republican, for police court prosecutor, led the ticket with 19,642 votes and over 3,000 plurality. Judge Fitzgerald, Democratic candidate for police judge, led his ticket with 13,453, and Stevenson, the Labor candidate, was the leader of his ticket, with 17,367 votes.

The great crowd in front of the election poard went wild with excitement about eleven o'clock, when the announcement was made that Stevenson had been elected by ten votes. Republicans wilted. The Democrats did not because they were out of the race anyhow. This stood until 1 a. m., when a careful recount was made and Smith given 616 plurality. The mistake had been made counting the vote of the Eighth ward, where Smith had received but a small majority, twice, instead of counting Ward Seventeen, where he received a large vote. The mistake had not been noticed until, while looking over the estimate sheet, it was discovered that Ward Seventeen had been counted up as having only five precincts. In seven precincts of the Seventeenth, Smith got 881, while in the Eighth he had only 213. In the Seventeenth Stevenson received 263, and in the Eigth 341. This made the difference.

Saturday, the 19th day of April, A. D. 1887
the following described real estate, situated in
the county of Stark and State of Ohio, to-wit:
Tract No. I described as follows: being situated
in the city of Massillon insaid county, and known
as being a part of lot lettered "E" on the original
map or plat of the town, now city, of Massillon,
and subsequently in the Massillon Rolling Mill
Company's alteration and sub-division of lots
numbered twenty-seven (27), bounded as follows:
Beginning at the southeast corner of lot lettered
"I" (public grounds), and running thence southwardly along the west line of Erie street fifly (50)
feet, thence westwardly parallel with Charles
street lifty (50) feet, thence northwardly parallel
with Erie street bitty (50) feet, thence eastwardly
a ong the south line of lot "I" to the plac of beginning, including the north half of the building over
the slip in the Ohio canal, the north half of said
building having its foundation on the premises
above described. The following is the Republican ticket complete, as elected, with the total vote of each candidate: Mayor, Amor Smith, Jr. 17,968; judge of superior court, Fred. W. Moore, 18,435; solicitor, Theo. F. Horstmann, 18,177; treasurer, Albert F. Bohrer, 19,350; judge of police court, John A. Caldwell, 18,-430; prosecuting attorney, John C. Schwartz, 19,642; clerk of police court, Emil Rehse, 18,-647; infirmary, long term, John D. Caldwell, 19,170; infirmary, short term, Philip A. Rittweger, 19,145; justice of the peace, Charles R. Nevin, 19,004. Harrison memorial, yes, 19,243; no, 13,067.

#### Cleveland Goes Democratic.

the slip in the Olio canal, the north half of said building having its foundation on the premises above described.

Tract No. 2, described as follows: Situated in the township of Lawrence, county of Stark, and State of Ohio, and being a part of the southeast quarter of section number thirty-five, of township one and range nine, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of said quarter and running thence south twenty-one (21) perches, thence east twenty (20) perches, thence west twenty-three (23) perches to the place of beginning, containing three and one-fourth acres of land, more or less, and being the same premises conveyed to Leonard Batametha by Charles J. Bammerlin by deed dated July 21, A. D. 1867.

Tract No. 3, described as follows: Stuated in the city of Massillen, county of Stark and State of Ohio, and being a part of fractional section number seven (7), of township ten (10) and range nine (9), bounded as follows: Beginning at a post at the southeast corner of a lot formerly owned by Sylvanus Hathaway, known as the stone quarry lot, and running thence east twenty (27) perches to a post thence north 28/4 degrees cast, twenty (29) perches to a post near what was formerly Isaac Taylor's mili race; thence north 513/1 degrees, west founteen (17) perches; thence north 75/2 degrees, west future (17) perches; thence north 75/2 degrees, west future (11) perches; thence north 75/2 degrees, west future (11) perches; thence north 75/2 degrees, west future (11) perches; thence of heginung, containing seven acres of land more or less, and heing the same lands conveyed by Sheriff Allekritse to John Jacobs by CLEVELAND, O., April 6.—The United Labor party supported the Democratic ticket and the result was a clear sweep for the Democratic city ticket. The Democrats have elected ten of the fifteen aldermen and have captured the council. Babcock, Democrat, for mayor, has 3,320 plurality. The average Democratic majority is 2,000. It is the most complete Republican defeat in the history of the city. The better element of the Republican party is celebrating with the Democrats at the result. The vote was lighter than usual. The election was the quietost and most orderly in this city for several years. The full Democratic ticket is as follows: B. D. Babcock, mayor; Thomas Axtreasurer; Frank H. Kelly, police judge; C. J. Estep, police prosecutor; Frank H. Buetner, street commissioner; James Mc-Neil, police commissioner; Milton A. Gross, fire commissioner; E. J. Blandin, water works trustee; Robert Gill, cemetery trustee. The new board of aldermen is decidedly

## At Toledo.

TOLEDO, O., April 6.—The fight here was between the Democracy, the saloous and anti-Sunday closing element on the one side, and the Republicans. All the returns so far indicate a triumph for the Republicans, giving them the mayorality, the police chieftainship and a majority in both the board of alderman and the board of council. This means that saloons in the future will remain closed on Sundays.

## At Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., April 6.—The entire Democratic ticket in this city has been elected for the first time in eight years, with majorities ranging from 200 to 1,000. There is as much excitement as in a state election, and the news from Cleveland but adds to the enthusiasm. In the council the Democrats have made a gain of three. The vote for Bruck, for mayor, is very large, and he leads his

The Chicago Election.

Chicago, April 6.—The municipal election has resulted in a sweeping victory for the Republican ticket. A very large vote was polled in all the wards, and the returns show that John A. Roche, Republican candidate for mayor, has been elected by a majority of 28.241, having received 51,089 votes to Nelson, United Labor, 22,848. The balance of the Republican ticket also received large majorities. The city council is largely Republican. In the Fifth ward, E. D. Conner, Socialist, was elected alderman.

This was one of the most remarkable municipal contests that Chicago has ever experienced in the half century of her history. For eight years past the Democracy has held the reins of the city government, and, like Dick Whittington of old, Carter Harrison, when he steps down and out, will be able to read in the bells the valedictory, "Farewell, thou four times mayor of Chicago." And yet, after four years of rule, and with almost certain victory before it for at least two years more, the Democratic party less than a week ago became so completely demoralized through its inability to find a standard bearer to fill Harrison's shoes, that it was without a ticket in the field, and the Republicans alone were left to do battle with the Labor-Socialistic element.

Robert Nelson, who headed the Labor ticket, is an iron molder, and master workman of the district assembly of the Knights of Labor. Personally he had no particular official affiliation with the Socialists, but the very fact that the Socialistic element is in full control of the United Labor party, and that two of his associates on the ticket, were avowed Socialists of the ultra-type, gave the Republicans the opportunity of raising the cry of "Down with the red flag," and the election resolved itself into a fight between the commercial, industrial and business interests and the trades unions, Socialists and Anarch-

Mr. Nelson received strong support, but the aggregate of the Labor vote was not as large by a number of thousands as had been estimated. In the Fourteenth ward, where the Labor party expected decisive results, the majority for Roche was nearly 500, and in several other wards counted upon by the supporters of Nelson the voting was in favor of the Republicans,

There was no special excitement during

the day, the voting proceeding in all the precincts in a steady, quiet numer. The Republican ticket received considerable Democratic support, that party having no ticket in the field and dividing its vote between Roche and Nelson.

Early in the morning Theodore Frankson. a ticket peddler for the Labor party, dropped dead on the sidewalk at the First precinct of the Third ward. He had just arrived at his post of duty. In the evening the great Republican victory was celebrated by bouffres and other jubilations.

## Prohibition Defeated in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., April 6.—The greatest interest still centers in the result of the vote on the Prohibition amendment. The Prohibitionists are still claiming its success, in the face of the amouncement by the papers that it had been defeated by majorities ranging from three to fifteen thousand. They claim that the vote of the rural precincts, still unreported, will be sufficient to give them the victory. Revised figures received from all the counties indicate the defeat of the amendment by 5,000, and that these figures will not be materially changed.

The Tribune claims a majority for the Republican state ticket of about 12,000, and the Free Press concedes 7,000.

Democratic Victory in St. Louis. St. Louis, April 6.—There being no mayor or other city officers elected here this yearonly members of the municipal assembly being voted for-not much interest was taken in the contest. The Labor party had a ticket in the field. Incomplete returns from seventeen wards indicate that the Democrats will have a majority in both houses of the numicipal assembly. The Labor vote cannot be got at yet, but it does not seem to have been as heavy as was expected. The contest has been close in most of the wards and districts. but there is scarcely a doubt that the Democrats have gained the victory.

#### Labor Ticket Elected.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 6.—In the city the judicial ticket of the Labor party was elected by a majority of from 500 to 700, all but two precincts have been heard from, but the towns make up this defleiency, so that the judicial licket of the United Democrats and Republicans in the county will no doubt be elected by a majority of about 600.

Woman Suffrage in Kansas. Kansas City, Mo., April 6.—Scattering re turns from Kansas indicate that the introduction of female suffrage does not work a great change in the character of results. At several points women were elected to membership on the school boards. Henry C. Kumpf, Republican, was re-elected mayor.

## A PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

A Saw Mill Boiler Explodes and Kills a Woman Three Hundred Feet Away.

CINCINNATI, April5.-The boiler at George Crawford's saw mill, on the river below Millcreek bridge, exploded between 9 and 40 a. m., killing Mrs. Lizzie C. Grant, standing in an adjoining shanty boat. The boat itself was mashed to pieces, although 300 feet disdant. Mrs Grant had just been out to a gr ,cory on West Sixth street, and had returned but three minutes before the explosion took place. The husband who was asleep in a bed twelve feet distant, was unmjured. The whole boiler went up 200 feel in the air, describing a curve, came down like an avalanche on the shanty boat, crushing it to

Mr. Grant is a brakeman for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, and work nights, sleeping in the shanty boat during the day. When the explosion took place Grant was fast asleep, but awoke, and had just got out of bed, when the iron mass came whistling down, passing within eight feet of bor husband, and cutting Mrs. Grant literally in two. Mrs. Grant was twenty-one years old, and was only married to Grant three years. She has no children. The couple are living with Mrs. Mollie McLean, a widow, whose husband was killed on the Big Four about fourteen months ago. She owned the shanty boat, but was away washing at the time the disaster took place. At the will about four or five persons were more or less hurt by the explosion, but none fatally.

The engineer, Mike McCarthy, escaped without the slightest injury. The boilers were old and are said to have been unsafe. C. A. Grant, husband of the weman who was killed, was formerly engineer, and said some time ago that he did not consider the boilers safe. There are two of them in the battery, but only one let go. The building overhead was demolished, but the damage to the mill was not very large. Mrs. Grant's body was removed to the Gerke residence on Gest street, where the mother of the deceased resides.

The boat is about thirty feet long and was an unusually good one-worth perhaps \$600. It lay high upon the river bank, about 600 feet west of Millereck.

## Midnight Murder.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., April 6.-Taylor Fountaine, colored, aged forty-five and married, was shot and killed at midnight last night while standing on the street talking to the police, who had found him in a saloon, and were taking him away. Fountaine had had a trifling dispute a few hours before with Charles Sargent, colored. Sargent came out of the saloon and ran about a square in order to shoot Fountaine. Sargent is twenty-seven years of age, and unmarried. He is now in jail.

## A Timber Blaze.

New York, April 6.—Over 10,000 square feet of thuber belonging to the Suburban Rapid Transit company, on the Southern boulevard, was ignited early yesterday morning by a spark from a locomotive and before assistance could arrive it was entirely destroyed. For a time it was feared the New Haven depot would also catch fire, but through the efforts of the firemen the blaze was confined to the timber. The elevated railroad structure close to the fire was badly

Contributing to the Beecher Monument. New York, April 6 .- The following contributions to the Beecher monument fund were received to-day: John Chaffin, \$1,000; Lawrence Barrett, \$50; John T. Raymond, \$50; Rosina Vokes, \$25; Cora Tanner, \$25. The fund now amounts to \$6,682. A benefit performance in aid of the fund will be given at Col. Sinns' Park theater, Brooklyn, next Monday night,

## Five Persons Drowned.

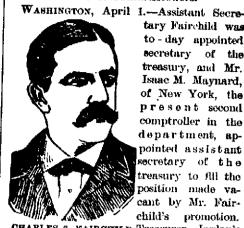
WARDNER, Idaho, April 6.—The steamer Spokane, with twenty-four passengers, capsized on the Cour d'Alone river at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Five men are reported lost: Col. Higgins, Bangor, Me.; L. Pike, Portland, Ore.; J. C. Ranna, Spokane Falls; Mr. Jereine, Lewiston, and one deck hand, Trade Dollars Coming Back From China.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6 .- Hong Kong and Shanghai banking corporations of this city received a consignment of 275,000 trade dollars from Hong Kong by the steamer City of Peking, to be exchanged for standard dol-

## CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.

THE PRESIDENT APPOINTS HIM SEC-RETARY OF THE TREASURY.

A Successor to Mr. Manning Found in His First Assistant-A Brief History of the Cabinet Officer-Meeting of the Interstate Commerce Commissioners.



to - day appointed secretary of the treasury, and Mr. Isaac M. Maynard, of New York, the present second comptroller in the department, appointed assistant secretary of the treasury to fill the position made vacant by Mr. Fairchild's promotion.

tary Fairchild was

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, Treasurer Jordan's successor has not yet been determined upon, and probably will not be announced for some days. Mr. Theodore Cook, of Cincinnati, is spoken of most frequetly in connection with the place, and is now thought most likely to succeed Mr. Jordan. Charles Stebbins Fairchild was born at

Cazenovia, N. Y., August 30, 1842, and his position as a cabinet minister finds him in the prime of life and well fitted for the onerous labors as head of the financial department of the government. His father was for many years the attorney for the New York Central railroad, and is one of the eminent men of New York. The new secretary of the treasury received his early education at the Methodist seminary at Cazenovia, and ho entered Harvard in 1859, graduating from that institution with the class 1863. He then attended the Harvard law school and was admitted to the bar in 4865, and subsequently became one of the firm of Hart, Hole, Swartz & Fairchild, one of the most successful legal combinations in New York. In 1874 he was appointed deputy afterney general, and in this, his first political position, he so distinguished himself that in the ensuing year he was nominated by the Democratic convention for the attorney generalship and was elected. He served in this caparity for two years, and they were eventful ones for the people of New York, because the canal ring were receiving the attention of Governor Tilden, and his attorney, Gen. Cardeally, seconded his efforts to rid the state of them and their methods. Upon the expiration of his term as attorney general, Mr. Fairehild in 1878 visited Europe for the second time, the first trip having occurred in 1871. While on the continent the future secretary made a careful study of the monetary systems of the old world, and when he returned to New York he had acquired a valuable fund of information, From 1880, when be returned from Europe, up to the time that he was called to Washington as assistant secretary of the treasury, Mr. Fairchild was engaged in the practice of his profession in

New York city.

Personally the new cabinet minister is a very straight, forward man of business. of access, for it has been his boast since he came to Washington that his door has always been open to callers, no matter what their business, and in this respect he has shown marked difference from other officials of the new administration. His face is round and smooth shaven, a closely elipsed black moustache being conspicuous above the firm closed mouth, while in statue he is slightly above the medium height, compactly built, and weighs about 180 pounds. Secretary Fairchild is a firm believer in the efficacy of equestrian exercise, and every afternoon at the close of business hours he mounts his stout bay roadster and takes a cauter through the suburbs of Washington as an appetizer for dinner. Socially he and his wife are very popular, and his hospitable mansion has afways been througed during the gay season.

#### The Interstate Commissioners. Washington, April 1.—The interstate

commerce commissioners called at the executive mansion yesterday about noon, and paid their respects to the president. They then repaired to the interior department and were sworn in at 3:15 p. m. in the private office of Secretary Lumar by Mr. Stoddard, a notary public connected with the department. The commissioners were then each presented with his commission, and they remained with Secretary Lamar for some time. After leaving the interior department the commissioners inspected the temporary quarters provided for them in the Hove building. Some informal talk was then indulged in by the commission with closed doors, and then, upon motion of Mr. Morrison, Mr. Cooley, of Michigan, was unanimously elected chairman of the interstate commerce commission. The selection of a secretary was deferred, and the commission adjourned.

The first business that will come before the interstate commerce commissioners after lits complete organization by the election of a secretary will be to fix the time and place for the hearing of matters submitted by M. H. Smith, vice president of the Louisville & Nashville railway, and Virgil Powers, general commissioner for pool rates for the Southern railway and Steamship association, in reference to the long and short haul features of the interstate commerce act as it applies to the railroads east of the Mississippi iver, south of the Ohio river and west of the Potomac river.

## THE NATIONAL DRILL.

Military Companies in the South Excited Over the Entering of Negro Companies. MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 4.—News that three negro companies have entered the National drill at Washington has created a great flutter in local military circles here. Montgomery had entered two companies-the famous Greys and the True Blues. Next to the House Light Guards these two companies have the best record in the south for the past two years. There is not a man or officer of either company but emphatically opposes going to drill with the negro companies, and it is certain both companies will withdraw.

Both companies will take official action at the earliest possible moment. The sentiment here is undoubtedly indicative of that all over the south. The Lomax Ritles, of Mobile, will take the same course as the companies hore, leaving Alabama blank. Sentiment is simply unanimous, and the decision will be prompt, with no opposition against withdrawal,

#### Stove Men in Session. WHEELING, W. Va., April 6 .- The Na-

tional Stove association held an important series of meetings at the chamber of commerce to-day. Representatives from Wheeling, central Ohio and southern Ohio districts ticulars have not yet been learned.

were present, aggregating a representation of some thirty-five large foundries. George F. Gibbons, of Zanesville, was elected president, and C. F. Zollinger, of Newark, secretary. The object of the meeting was for the classification of stoves and the equalization of prices. The meeting is in session with closed doors, and will probably continue ustil Thursday.

## THE HADDOCK TRIAL.

Arensdorf Produces Some Very Positive Evidence-Startling if True,

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, April 6.—The defendent is submitting evidence of a very positive character in the Arensdorf trial, and it startling, if true, and very bold, if false. John Diedrich, who boards at the Milwaukes house, kept by Paul Leader, one of the defendants, swears point blank that Prince Bimarck was not at the murder at all. He was with him when the shot was fired, two blocks away. Swan Anderson testified that he was west of the brewery about 200 feet when the shot was fired, and could see no one run in the direction of the brewery from across

J. C. Peterson swore he saw the shooting. and the man who did it wore a long rubber coat, a straw hat, and ran north up Water street. This same witness was brought from his home in Norfolk last November by Marshal Shanley, and then stated that the man who fired the shot was a heavy set man, and after the shooting ran across the bridge to the brewery, accompanied by another man. His testimony was a complete surprise to the state, and they were not in a position to cross-examine the witness. They asked for an adjournment till after dinner,

and the court adjourned till 2 o'clock. The afternoon was consumed by the crossexamination of J. C. Peterson, alias Juhl. in which he made so many contradictory statements that the weight of his evidence was badly broken. He made and swore to several statements concerning his knowledge of the case at various times since the aurder, and denied making each one of them as they were exhibited to him." Then he admitted signing thom, but claimed that he was forced to do so, and that he did not swear to them. He has been living with G. H. Kellogg, one of the attorneys for the deferrise.

Two other witnessess were examined just before combadjourned, but no materud tacta were developed.

## DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

Three Men Instantly Killed and a Number

Seriously Injured In a Limstone Quarry. READING, Pau April 5.- A terrible explosion of dynamike occurred at 9 delock this morning, at the limestone quarries of the E. & G. Brooge from company, on the west side of the Schuylkill, opposite this city. whereby three men were fainly injured and several were badly hart. About thirty-nine hands, mostly italians, were employed in the quarry, with Zachary Williams as superintendent. A blacksmith shop was used for the storage of dynamite and when some of the hands entered for the purpose of procuring a quantity of the material, a terrific ex-

plosion occurred, wrecking the building. Every person inside or in close proximity, vas injured. Three Italians were almost literally dismembered. One of them had u leg torn off above the knee, another had his body ripped open, and the third was horribly mangled. Their injuries proved fatal. Samuel Wentz, the blacksmith, was seriously out about the head and face. Several others had their hands and limbs lacerated. The wounded employes were removed to a neighboring farm house, where their injuries were attended to by surgeons from this city.

## INTENSE SUFFERING.

Terrible Experience of Three Men Who Lived for Fifteen Days on Berries.

FORT SHAW, April 4. The story of the torrible experience of three men comes from Fort Assinabome, a military post 124 miles north of here. The men, whose names are Waldron, Owen and McCing, descried from the Northwest territory mounted police, and left Leith Bridge for Montana on March 12. Having nothing to feed their horses on they were compelled to abandon their animals and started on loot. Having to wade through deep snow their sufferings were intense. Berries picked from bushes formed their only sustenance for fifteen days.

When within twenty-two miles of Assinaboine, Owen fell exhausted by the way, and, his companions being too weak to earry him, he was left to his fate. McCnig and Waldron finally reached Assinaboine, where aid was given by the commanding officer, who despatched a party to find Owen, and he was brought in. They are all snow blind, Waldron and McCuig may recover with the loss of both feet. Owen will die.

## Senator Jones Sued.

CLEVELAND, O., April 4 .-- In May, 1875, Senator Jones, of Nevada, made an accommodation note for \$5,000 for the benefit of his brother, Thomas Jones, Jr., the retiring postmaster of Cleveland, and payable to Everett Weddell & Co., bankers, without interest, at 8 per cent. per annum. Thomas Jones, Jr., delivered the note to the banking firm, and received the money thereon. Senator Jones was in Cleveland yesterday, and suit for the money due on the note was entered in the common pleas court against the senator and his brother, as indorsor. J. H. Webster, assignee of A. Everett and H. P. Weddell, is the plaintiff in the case. It is claimed that nothing has been paid on the principal or interest since the making of the note in 1875.

Six Iron-Workers Fearfully Burned. Pritsbung, April 6.—By an explosion of

molten metal in the converting department of the Edgar Thomson steel works at Braddeck, Pn., W. G. Rogers, James Swaney, J. R. Callahan, John Ready and John Britt, pitmen, were frightfully burned from head to foot. H. C. Braughman, a coke boy, passing the pit at the time, was caught by the flash and his clothing burned from his body. Cailman and Ready, it is thought, are fatally burned, and all the others very seri-

## Acrests for Land Frauds.

ously.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.-Two more arrests were made to-day in the fraudulent land cases. They were George W. Baker en one charge of conspiracy, George H. Herrine on six charges of conspiracy and one of perjury. Both are surveyors. The latter was arrested at Los Angeles, and will be brought here for trial. F illy and Slack, arrested yesterday, and Baker have been released on bonds of \$2,500 on each charge.

## A Mine Calamity.

VINITA, I. T., April 6.-A terrible explosion occurred yesterday at Savannah, I. T., in coal shaft No. 2, by which six miners were killed. A rescuing party was soon organized and sent down into the mine, but they were overpowered by gas, and twelve were suffocated before they could be taken out, making eighteen dead in all. The mines are worked mainly by foreigners, and most of the victims are Italians. Fuller par-

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## INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Full Text of the Cullom-Reagan Act as Passed by Congress.

DEFINITION OF TERMS.

Long and Short Hauls and Relative Compensation Therefor.

Combinations to Prevent Continuous Carriage Prohibited-Liability for Damages-Interstate Commerce Commission-How Constituted-Its Powers. Complaints-Preparation by Carriers. Appeals to Supreme Court-The Commutation and Pass Questions.

So much interest has been manifested in the new Interstate Commerce bill, which goes into effect April 4, that we herewith reproduce it in full. Shippers, railroad men, and business men generally, will find it worth their while to preserve to for reference. The names of the commissioners have already been given.

Bo it enacted by the Senote and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Provisions of Act-To Whom Applicable.

That the provisions of this act shall apply to any common carrier or carriers engaged in the transportation of passen ters or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used, under a common control, management, or arrangement, for a continuous carriage or shipment, from one state or territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, to any other state or territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States, and also to the transportation in like manner of property shipped from any place in the United States to a foreign country and carried from such place to a port of transshipment, or shipped from a foreign country to any place in the United States and carried to such place from a port of entry either in the United Stafes or an adjacent foreign country: provided, however, that the provisions of this actshall not apply to the transportation of passengers or property, or to the receiving, delivering, storage or landling of property, wholly within one state, and not shipped to or from a foreign country from or to any state or territory as aforesaid.

Terms "Railroad" and "Transportation" Defined.

The term "railroad" as used in this act shall include all bridges and terries used or operated in connection with any railroad, and also all the road in use by any corporation, operating a railroad, whether owned or operated under a contract, agreement, or lease; and the term "transportation" shall include all instrumentalities of shipment or carriage.

## Reasonable and Just Charges.

All charges made for any service rendered or to be rendered in the transportan of passengers or property as aforesaid. or in connection therewith, or for the receiving, delivering, storage, or handling of such property, shall be reasonable and just; and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service is prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

Special Rates, Rebates, Drawbacks, Unjust Discrimination.

Sec. 2. That if any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, directly or indirectly, by any special rate, rebate, drawback, or other device, charge, demand, collect, or receive from any person or persons a greater or less compensation for any service rendered, or to be rendered, in the transportation of passengers or property subject to the provisions of this act, than it charges, demands, or col-Legis, or receives from any other person or persons for doing for him or them a like and contemporaneous service in the scan-portation of a like kind of traffic under substantially similar circumstances and condicions, such common carrier shall be deemed guilty of unjust discrimination, which is hereby prohibited and deelared to be undawful.

Endue of Unreasonable Preferences-Interebunge of Traffic.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to make or give any undue or annousonable preference or advantage to my particular person, company, firm, consorption or locality, or any particular description of traffer, in any respect whatsoever, or to subject any particular person. comment. Bum, corporation, or locality, or any particular description of traffic, to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or

dividvantage in any respect whatsoever. Mery common carrier subject to the profisions of this act shall, according to their respective powers, afford all reasonable proper and equal facilities for the inter-lange of traffic between their respectare lines, and for the receiving, forwarness and delivering or bassengers and property to and from their several lines. and these connecting therewith, and shall not disc indicate in their rates and charges between such connecting lines; but this shell notice construed as requiring any such companie carrier to give the use of its track entectinal facilities to another carrior ougaged in like business.

Long and Mart Haul-tireater Compensation for a Shorter Than a Longer Distance Lorbidden.

Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful for may common exister subject to the provisions of this act to charge or receive any greater competes then in the aggregate for the transportation of pus, engers or of or charges thus made and published. like kind or property, under substantially similar observations, and conditions, for a shorter than for a longer distance over be the terms of this act to charge and receive addition to other penalties herein present compensation for a shorter as for a let zer dictance: provided, however, to be issued by any circuit court of the let zer dictance: provided, however, to the same is conducted, and shall such inquiries as the court to be issued by any circuit court of the let zer dictance: provided, however, to the same is conducted, and shall such inquiries as the court to be issued by any circuit court of the let zer dictance: provided, however, to the same is conducted, and shall such inquiries as the court of the let zer dictance: provided, however, to the same is conducted, and shall such inquiries as the court of the let zer dictance: provided, however, to the same is conducted, and shall such inquiries as the court of the let zer dictance; provided, however, to the same is conducted, and shall such inquiries as the court of the let zer dictance; provided, however, to the same is conducted, and shall such inquiries as the court of the let zer dictance; provided, however, to the same is conducted, and shall such inquiries as the court of the let zer dictance; provided, however, to the same is conducted, and shall such inquiries as the court of the let zer dictance; provided by any circuit court of the let zer dictance; provided by any circuit court of the let zer dictance; provided by any circuit court of the let zer dictance; provided by any circuit court of the let zer dictance; provided by any circuit court of the let zer dictance; provided by any circuit court of the let zer dictance; provided by any circuit court of the let zer dictance; provided by any circuit court of the let zer dictance; provided by any circuit court of the let zer dictance; provided by any circuit court of the let zer dictance; provided by any circuit court of the let zer dictance; provided by any circuit court of the let zer dictance; provided by any circuit court of the let zer dictance; provided by any circuit court of the let zer dictance; provided by any c

appointed under the provisions of this act, such common carrier may, in special cases, after investigation by the commission, be authorized to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for transportation of passengers or property; and the commission may from time to time prescribe the extent to which said designated common carrier may be relieved from the operation of this section

Pooling of Freights.

Sec. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to enter into any contract, agreement or combination with any other common carrier or carriers for the pooling of freights of different and competing railroads, or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads, or any portion thereof; and in any case of an agreement for the pooling of freights as aforesaid, each day of its continuance shall be deemed a separate offense.

Schedules of Rates to Be Printed and Made Public.

Sec. 6. That every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall print and keep for public inspection schedules showing the rates and fares and charges for the transportation of passengers and property which any such common carrier has established and which are in force at the time upon its railroad, as defined by the first section of this act. The schedules printed as aforesaid by any such common carrier shall plainly state the places upon its railroad between which properly and passengers will be carried, and shall contain the classification of freight in force upon such railroad, and shall also state separately the terminal charges and any rules or regulations which in any wise change, affect or determine any part of the aggregate of such aforesaid rates and fares and charges. Such schedules shall be plainly printed in large type, of at least the size of ordinary pica, and copies for the use of the public shall be kept in every depot or station upon any such railroad, in such places and in such form that they can be conveniently inspected.

Rates to Foreign Countries.

Any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act receiving freight in the United States to be carried through a foreign country to any place in the United States shall also in like manner print, and keep for public inspection, at every depot where such freight is received for shipment, schedules showing the through rates established and charged by such common carrier to all points in the United States beyond the foreign country to which it accepts freight for shipment; and any freight shipped from the United States through a foreign country into the United States, the through rate on which shall not have been made public as required by this act, shall, before it is admitted into the United States from said foreign country, be subject to customs duties, as if said freight were of foreign production; and any law in conflict with this section is hereby repealed.

Advances in Rates-Ten Days' Notice.

Reduction in Rates. No advance shall be made in the rates. fares, and charges which have been established and published as aforesaid by any conneon carrier, in compliance with the requirements of this section, except after ten days' public notice, which shall plainly state the changes proposed to be made in the schedule then in force, and the time when the increased rates, fares, or charges will go into effect; and the proposed changes shall be shown by printing new schedules, or shall be plainly indicated upon the schedules in force at the time and kept for public inspection. Reductions in such published rates, fares, or charges may be made without previous public notice; but whenever any such reduction is made, notice of the same shall immediately be publicly posted and the hanges made shall immediately be made aublic by printing new schedules, or shall constitutely be plainly indicated upon the schedules at the time in force and kept for public inspection.

No Variation from Published Rates. And when any such common carrier shall have established and published its rates, fares and charges, in compliance with the provisions of this section, it shall be unlawful for such common carrier to charge, demand, collect or receive from any person or persons a greater or less compensation for the transportation of passengers or property, or for any services in connection therewith, than is specified in such published schedule of rates, fares and charges as may at any time be in force.

Copies of Schedules Filed with Commissioners - Contracts and Agreements with Other Companies to Be Filed.

Every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall file with the commission herbinafter provided for copies of its schedules of rates, fares and charges which have been established and published in compliance with the requirements of this section, and shall promptly notify said commission of all changes made in the same. Every such common currier shall also file with said commission copies of all contracts, agreements or arrangements with other common carriers in relation to any tradic affected by the provisions of this act to which it may be a party. And in cases where passengers and freight pass over continuous lines or coutes operated by more than one common carrier, and the several common carriers operating such lines or routes establish joint tariffs of rates or fares or charges for such continuous lines or routes, copies of such joint tariffs shall viso, in like manner, be filed with said cournission. Such joint rates, fares and charges on such continuous lines so filed as aforesaid shall be made public by such common carriers when directed by said comprission, in so far as may, in the indement of the commission, be deemed practicable; and said commission shall from time to time prescribe the measure of publicity which shall be given to such rates, fares and charges, or to such part of them as it may deem it practicable for such common carriers to publish, and the places in which they shall be published; but no common earrier party to any such foint fariff shall be liable for the failure of any other common carrier party thereto to observe and adhere to the rates, fares

' ties For.

If any such common carrier shall negthe same line, in the same direction, the | lect or retuse to file or publish its schedshorter being included within the longer ales or tariffs of rates, fares, and charges distance; but this shall not be construed as provided in this section, or any part of as authorizing any common carrier within line same, such common carrier shalf, in

that upon application to the commission United States in the judicial district wherein the principal office of said common carrier is situated or wherein such offense may be committed, and if such common carrier be a foreign corporation, in the judicial district wherein such common carrier accepts traffic and has an agent to perform such service, to compel compliance with the aforesaid provisions of this section; and such writ shall issue in the name of the people of the United States, at the relation of the commissioners appointed under the provisions of this act; and failure to comply with its requirements shall be punishable as and for a contempt; and the said commissioners, as complainants, may also apply, in any such circuit court of the United States, for a writ of injunction against such common carrier, to restrain such common carrier from receiving or transporting property among the several states and territories of the United States, or between the United States and adjacent foreign countries, or between ports of transshipment and of entry in the several states and territories of the United States, as mentioned in the first section of this act, until such common carrier shall have complied with the aforesaid provisions of this section of this act.

Combinations to Prevent Continuous Carriage Frobibited.

Sec. 7. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to enter into any combination, contract, or agreement, expressed or implied, to prevent, by change of time schedule, carriage in different cars, or by any other means or devices, the carriage of freights from being continuous from the place of shipment to the place of destination: and no break of bulk, stoppage, or interruption made by such common carrier shall prevent the carriage of freights from being and being treated as one continuous carriage from the place of shipment to the place of destination, unless such break, stoppage, or interruption was made in good faith for some necessary purpose, and without any intent to avoid or unnecessarily interrupt such continuous carriage or to evade any of the provisions of this act.

Liability for Damages.

Sec. 8. That in case any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall do, cause to be done, or permit to be done any act, matter, or thing in this act prohibited or declared to be unlawful, or shall omit to do any act, matter, or thing in this act required to be done, such common carrier shall be liable to the person or persons injured thereby for the full amount of damages sustained in consequence of any such violation of the provisions of this act, together with a reasonable counsel or attorney's fee, to be fixed by the court in every case of recovery, which attorney's fee shall be taxed and collected as part of the costs in the case.

Complaint to Commissioners or Action in Court-Testimony Compulsory. Sec. 9. That any person or persons

claiming to be damaged by any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act may either make complaint to the commission, as hereinafter provided for, or may bring suit in his or their own behalf for the recovery of the damages for which such common carrier may be liable under the provisions of this act in any district or circuit court of the United States of competent jurisdiction; but such person or persons shall not have the right to pursue both of such remedies, and must in each case elect which one of the two methods of procedure herein provided for he or they will adopt. In any such action brought for the recovery of damages the court before which the same shall be pending may compel any director, officer, receiver, trustee or agent of the corporation or company defendant in such suite to [ attend, appear and testify in such case. and may compel the production of the books and papers of such corporation or company party to suit; the claim that any such testimony or evidence may tend to criminate the person giving such evidence shall not excuse such witness from testifying, but such evidence or testimony shall not be used against such person on

the trial of any criminal proceeding.

Penalty for Violation of This Act. Sec. 10. That any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or, whenever such common carrier is a corporation, any director or officer thereof, or any receiver, trustee, lessee, agent, or person acting for or employed by such corporation, who, alone or with any other corporation, company, person or party, shall willfully do or cause to be done, or shall willingly suffer or permit to be done, any act, matter or thing in this act, prohibited or declared to be unlawful, or who shall aid or abet therein, or shall willfully omit or fail to do any act, matter or thing in this act required to be done, or shall cause or willingly suffer or permit any act, matter or thing so directed or required by this act to be done not to be so done, or shall aid or abet any such omission or failure, or shall be guilty of any infrection of this act, or shall aid or abet therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any district court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which such offense was committed, he subject to a fine of not to exceed five thousand dollars for each

offense. Interstate Commerce Commission-How

Constituted. Sec. 11. That a commission is hereby created and established to be known as the Interstate Commerce commission, which shall be composed of five commissioners, who shall be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The commissioners first appointed under this act shall continue in office for the term of two, three. four, five and six years, respectively, from the first day of January, anno domini eighteen hundred and eighty-soven, the term of each to be designated by the president; but their successors shall be appointed for terms of six years, except that any persons chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the commissioner whom he shall succeed. Any commissioner may be removed by the president for incliciency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. Not more than three of the commissioners shall be appointed from the same political party. No person in the employ of or holding any official relation to any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or owning stock or bonds thereof, or who is in any manner pecuniarily interested therein, shall enter upon the duties of or hold such office. Said commissioners shall not engage in any other business, vocation or employment. No viceancy in the commission shall impair the right of the remaining commissioners to exercise all the powers of the commission.

Powers of the Commission.

Sec. 12. That the commission hereby created shall have authority to inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers subject to the provisions of this act, and shall keep itself to this end such court shall have power, if

mon carriers full and complete information necessary to enable the commission to perform the duties and carry out the objects for which it was created; and for the purposes of this act the commission shall have power to require the attendancs and testimony of witnesses and the production of all books, papers, tariffs, contracts, agreements and documents relating to any matter under investigation, and to that end may invoke the aid of any court of the United States in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers and documents under the provisions of this section.

Refusal to Testify Before Commission. And any of the circuit courts of the United States within the jurisdiction of which such inquiry is carried on may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subparm issued to any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or other person, issue an order requiring such common carrier or other person to appear before said commission (and produce books and papers if so ordered) and give evidence touching the matter in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof. The claim that any such testimony or evidence may tend to criminate the person giving such evidence shall not excuse such witness from testifying; but such evidence or testimony shall not be used against such person on the trial of any criminal proceed-

Comptaints to Commission-Reparation

by Common Carrier. Sec. 13. That any person, firm, corporation or association, or any mercantile, agricultural or manufacturing society, or any body politic or municipal organization complaining of anything done or omitted to be done by any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act in contravention of the provisions thereof, may apply to said commission by petition, which shall briefly state the facts: whereupon a statement of the charges thus made shall be forwarded by the commission to such common carrier, who shall be called upon to satisfy the complaint or to answer the same in writing within a reasonable time, to be specified by the commission. If such common carrier, within the time specified, shall make reparation for the injury alleged to have been done, said carrier shall be relieved of liability to the complainant only for the particular violation of law thus complained

of. If such carrier shall not satisfy the complaint within the time specified, or there shall appear to be any reasonable ground for investigating said complaint, it shall be the duty of the commission to investigate the matters complained of in such manner and by such means as it shall deem proper.

Investigation by Commission.

Said commission shall in like manner investigate any complaint forwarded by the railroad commissioner or railroad commission of any state or territory at the request of such commissioner or commission, and may institute any inquiry omits own motion in the same manner and to the same effect as though complaint had been made.

No complaint shall at any time be dismissed because of the absence of direct damage to the complainant.

Findings of Commission Prima Facie Evidence.

Sec. 14. That whenever an investigation shall be made by said commission it shall be its duty to make a report in writing in respect thereto, which shall include the findings of fact upon which the conclusions of the commission are based, together with its recommendation or what reparation, if any, should be made by the common carrier to any party or parties who may be found to have been injured; and such findings so made shall thereafter judicial proceedings be deemed prima facie evidence as to each and every fact found.

Reports of Investigations.

All reports of investigation made by the commission shall be entered of record, and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the party who may have complained and to any common carrier that may have been complained of.

Notification to Common Carrier of Violation of Act.

Sec. 15. That if in any case in which an investigation shall be made by said commission it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the commission, either by the testimony of witnesses or other evidence, that anything has been done or omitted to be done in violation of the provisions of this act, or of any law cognizable by said commission, by any common carrier, or that any injury or damage has been sustained by the party or parties complaining, or by other parties aggrieved in consequence of any such violation, it shall be the duty of the commission to forthwith cause a copy of its report in respect thereto to be delivered to such common carrier, together with a notice to said common carrier to cease and desist from such violation, or to make reparation for the injury so found to have been done, or both, within a reasonable time, to be specified by the commission; and if, within the time specified, it shall be made to appear to the commission that such common carrier has ceased from such violation of law, and has made reparation for the injury found to have been done, in compliance with the report and notice of the commission, or to the satisfaction of the party complaining, a statement to that effect shall be entered of record by the commission, and the said common carrier shall thereupon be relieved from further liability or penalty for such particular violation

Petition to United States Courts-Hearing of Complaints Against Carriers.

Injunction. Sec. 16. That whenever any common carrier, as defined in and subject to the provisions of this act, shall violate or refuse or neglect to obey any lawful order or requirement of the commission in this act named, it shall be the duty of the commission, and lawful for any company or person interested in such order or requirement, to apply, in a summary way, by petition, to the circuit court of the nited States sitting in equity in the judicial district in which the common carrier complained of has its principal office, or in which the violation or disobedience of such order or requirement shall happen, alleging such violation or disobedience, as the case may be; and the said court shall have power to hear and determine the matter on such short notice to the common carrier complained of, as the court shall deem reasonable; and such i notice may be served on such common carrier, his or its officers, agents, or servants, in such manner as the court shall direct; and said court shall proceed to hear and determine the matter speedily as a court of equity, and without the formal pleadings and proceedings applicable to ordinary suits in equity, but in such manner as to do instice in the premises; and



## The Seven Cuticura Boys

These seven beautiful boys owe their beauty of [ skin, luxuriance of hair, purity of blood, and infant six months old, was attacked with a virfreedom from hereditary taint or humors to the ulent, malignant skin disease. All ordinary remrelebrated Caticura Remedies.

Thousands of children are born into the world every day with some eczematius affection, such as milk crust, scall head, scurf or dandruft sure to develop into an agonizing eczenia, the itching, burning and disfiguration of which make life a prolonged torture unless properly treated.

A warm bath with Cuticura soop, an exquisite skin beautifier, and a single application of Cuticura, the great skin cure, with a little Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, is often sufficient to arrest the progress of the disease, and point to a speedy and permanent cure.

Your most valuable Cuticura Remedies have done my child so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those who are troubled with skin disease. My little girl was troubled with Eczema, and I tried several doctors and medicines, but did not do her any good until I used the Cuticura Remedies, which speedily cured her, for which I owe you many thanks and many nights of rest many nights of rest.

ANTON BOSSMIER, Edinburgh, Ind.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 60c: Soap. 25c: Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to cure skin diseases," 61 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 t stimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beau-tified by Cutionra Medicated Scap.

One year ago the Cuticara and Soap cured a little girl in our house of the worst sore head we ever saw, and the Resolvent and Cuticara are now curing a young gentleman of a sore leg, while the physicians are trying to have it ampurated. It will save his leg.

Our oldest child, now six years of age, when an

edies failing, we called our family physician,

who attempted to cure it; but it spread with al-

most incredible rapidity, until all the lower

portion of the little fellow's person from the mid-

dle of his back down to his knees, was one solid

rash, ngly, painful, blotched and malicious. We

had no rest at night, no peace by day. Finally.

we were advised to try the Cuticura renedies.

The effect was simply marvellous. In three or

four weeks a complete cure was wrought, leaving

the little fellow's person as white and healthy as

though he had never been attacked. In my opin-

ion, your valuable remedics saved his life, and

to day he is a strong, healthy child, perfectly well, no repetition of the d sease having occurred. George B. Sutth.

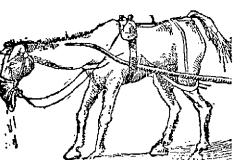
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Cuticura Remedies are absolutely pure, and the only infullible skin beautifier and blood purifiers.

S. B. SMITH & BRO., Covington, Ky

PIM PLES, black heads, chapped and oily skin prevented by Cuticura, Medicated Soap.

GOVE'S



VETERINARY

REMEDIES.

Fever Remedy,

Cough Powders,

# COLIC MEDICINE,

Horse and Man Liniment,

## And Horse Powders!

FIVE REMEDIES.

Invaluable to Horse Owners in Times which Call for Immediate Action.

Call on Your Druggist for Circulars

containing valuable information with symptomatic indications for use of the above remedies and

**TESTIMONIALS** 

furnishing conclusive evidence of the merits of Gove's Remedies. Sold by druggists and at country stores. For further information address.

G. H. GOVE, V. S.,

- Massillon, Ohio.

Circulars sent by mail on application.

## A. D. VOLKMOR, Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.

Only First-Class Rigs In Use.

For Weddings, Parties and

Handsome Coaches

Funerals

A FULL LINE OF Fine Carriages

A horse shoeing shop is managed in connection with the stable.

Horses

JOHN PAUL & CO.

--- DEALERS IN-

Stone & Coal.

Office in McLain's Building, cor. Main

Yard on Tremont Street,

Opposite Kitchen's Mill.

Bought and Sold.

No. 15 Factory Street, Massillon. Ohio.

Established FAY'S MANILLA ROOFING! Takes the lead; does not corrode like tin or iron, nor decay like shingles or tar compositions; easy to apply; stong and durable; at half the cost of tin. Is also a SUHSTITUTE for PLASTER at Haif the Cost. CARPETS and RUGS of same material, double the wear of Oil Cloths, Oatalogue and samples FREE. W. H. FAY & Co., CAMBEN, N. J.

DEAFNESS Its causes, and a new and suc-by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured myself in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on ap-plication. T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st st., New York City.

DYSPEPSIA Its Nature, Causes, Prevention ence of an actual sufferer, by John II. McAlvin, Lowelr, Mass. 14 years tax collector. Sent free to any address.

WANTED-WOMAN-Active and intelli-gent to represent established business in own gent to represent established business in own locality. Permanent position and good salary. References exchanged. Gay Mfg. Co., 16 Barelay

ELECTRIC CON SISS ARGESTES, BELTS, CTC. No.

and all kinds of Sawed Stone on hand

Free Treatise For the Weak Ner-Health, Strength Home Treatment for Nervous and Mental Diseases, TRIAL SEAT

Address DR, J. W. BATE, & CO. 283 S. Clark Street,

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may think needful to enable it to form a just judgment in the matter of such petition; and on such hearing the report of said commission shall be prima facie evidence of the matters therein stated; and if it be made to appear to such court, on such hearing or on report of any such person or persons, that the lawful order or requirement of said commission drawn in question has been violated or disobeyed, it shall be lawful for such court to issue a writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, to restrain such common carrier from further continuing such violation or disobedience of such order or requirement of said commission, and enjoining obedience to the same; and in case of any disobedience of any such writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, it shall be lawful for such court to issue writs of attachment, or any other process of said court incident or applicable to writs of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, against such common carrier, and if a corporation, against one or more of the directors, officers or agents of the same, or against any owner, lessee, trustee, receiver or other person failing to bey such writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise; and said court may, if it shall think fit. make an order directing such common carrier or other person so disobeying such writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, to pay such sum of money not exceeding for each carrier or person in default the sum of five hundred dollars for every day after a day to be named in the order that such carrier or other person shall fail to obey such injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise; and such moneys shall be payable as the court shall direct, either to the party complaining or into court to abide the ultimate decision of the court, or into the treasury; and payment thereof may, without prejudice to any other mode of recovering the same, be enforced by attachment or order in the nature of a writ of execution, in like manner as if the same had been recovered by a final decree in personam in such court. Appeal to Supreme Court.

When the subject in dispute shall be of the value of two thousand dollars or more, either party to such proceeding before said court may appeal to the supreme court of the United States, under the same regulations now provided by law in respect of security for such appeal; but such appeal shall not operate to stay or supersede the order of the court or the execution of any writ or process thereon; and such court may, in every such matter, order the payment of such costs and counsel fees as shall be deemed reasonable: Whenever any such petition shall be filed or presented by the commission it shall be the duty of the district attorney, under the direction of the attorney general of the United States, to prosecute the same; and the costs and expenses of such prosecution shall be paid out of the appropriation for the expenses of the courts of the United States. For the purposes of this act. excepting its penal provisions, the circuit courts of the United States shall be deemed to be always in session.

Manner of Conducting Business. Sec. 17. That the commission may con-

duct its proceedings in such manner as will best conduce to the proper dispatch of business and to the ends of justice. A majority of the commission shall consti tute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no commissioner shall participate in any hearing or proceeding in which he has any pecuniary interest. Said commission may, from time to time, make or amend such general rules or orders as may be requisite for the order and regulation of proceedings before it, including forms of notices and the service thereof, which shall conform, as nearly as in the courts of the United States. Any party may appear before said commission and be heard, in person or by attorney. Every vote and official act of the commission shall be entered of record, and its proceedings shall be public upon the request of either party interested. Said commission shall have an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed. Either of the members of the commission may administer caths and affirmations.

Commissioners' Salaries, Expenses, Etc. Sec. 18. That each commissioner shall receive an annual salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars, payable in the same manner as the salaries of judges of the courts of the United States. The commission shall appoint a secretary, who shall receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars, payable in like manner. The commission shall have authority to employ and fix the compensation of such other employes as it may find necessary to the proper performance of its dudies, subject to the approval of the secretary of the in-

The commission shall be furnished by the secretary of the interior with suitable offices and all necessary office supplies. Witnesses summoned before the commission shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States. All of the expenses of the commission, including all necessary expenses for transportation incurred by the commissioners, or by their employes under their orders, in making any investigation in any other places than in the city of Washington, shall be allowed and paid, on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the chairman of the commission and the secretary

of the interior. General and Special Sessions.

Sec. 19. That the principal office of the commission shall be in the city of Washington, where its general sessions shall be held; but whenever the convenience of the public or of the parties may be promoted or delay or expense prevented thereby, the commission may hold special sessions in any part of the United States. It may, by one or more of the commissioners, prosecute any inquiry necessary to its duties, in any part of the United States, into any matter or question of fact pertaining to the business of any common carrier subject to the provisions of this

Annual Reports from Common Carriers and What They Shall Show.

Sec. 20. That the commission is hereby authorized to require annual reports from all common carriers subject to the provisions of this act, to fix the time and prescribe the manner in which such reports shall be made, and to require from such carriers specific answers to all questions upon which the commission may need information. Such annual reports shall show in detail the amount of capital stock issued, the amounts paid therefor and the manner of payment for the same; the dividends poid, the surplus fand, if any, and the number of stockholders; the funded and floating debts and the interest equipment; the number of employes so long ac lest of by gommands," - New Orand the salaries paid each class; leans times-Democrat, the amounts expended for improve-

the earnings and receipts from each brance of business and from all sources; the operating and other expenses; the balances of profit and loss; and a complete exhibit of the financial operations of the carrier each year, including an annual balance sheet. Such reports shall also contain such information in relation to rates or regulations concerning fares or freights, or agreements, arrangements or contracts with other common carriers, as the commission may require; and the said commission may, within its discretion, for the purpose of enabling it the better to carry out the purposes of this act, prescribe (if in the opinion of the commission it is practicable to prescribe such uniformity and methods of keeping accounts) a period of time within which all common carriers subject to the provisions of this act shall have, as near as may be, a uniform system of accounts, and the manner in which such accounts shall be kept.

Free or Reduced Rates-Mileage, Excursion or Commutation Tickets-Passes

and Free Transportation. Sec. 22. That nothing in this act shall apply to the carriage, storage or handling of property free or at reduced rates for the United States, state or municipal governments, or for charitable purposes, or to or from fairs and expositions for exhibition thereat, or the issuance of mileage, excursion or commutation passenger tickets; nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit any common carrier from giving reduced rates to ministers of religion; nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent railroads from giving free carriage to their own officers and employes, or to prevent the principal officers of any railroad company or companies from exchanging passes or tickets with other railroad companies for their officers and employes; and nothing in this act contained shall in any way abridge or alter the remedies now existing at common law or by statute, but the provisions of this act are in addition to such remedies. Provided, that no pending litigation shall in any way be affected by this act.

Report by Commission to Secretary of

the Interior. Sec. 21. That the commission shall, on or before the first day of December in each year, make a report to the secretary of the interior, which shall be by him transmitted to congress, and copies of which shall be distributed as are the other reports issued from the interior department. This report shall contain such information and data coxected by the commission as may be considered of value in the determination of questions connected with the regulation of commerce, together with such recommendations as to additional legislation relating thereto as the commission may deem necessary.

Appropriation for the Act-When Act Takes Effect.

Sec. 23. That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the use and purposes of this act for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, anno domini eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and the intervening time anterior thereto.

Sec. 24. That the provisions of sections eleven and eighteen of this act, relating to the appointment and organization of the commission berein provided for shall take effect immediately, and the remaining provisions of this act shall take effect sixty days after its passage.

Managers on the part of the Senate: S. M. CULLOM. ISHAM.G. HARRIS. Managers on the part of the House: JOHN H. REAGAN.

younger said: "The great trouble with society, the reason large gatherings are not successful, is that in the circles L know the right men and the right women don't meet," "Oh, that is always so. I never knew any circles in which they did," said the other. "But it is dreadful," persisted miss; "It is as hard on the one side as on the other; the bright men who won't exist would certainly be glad to know the women I know, but the women I know meet for the most part only responsible old duffers and boys at the literary receptions and evenings they go to. I suppose," she continued, "that it is better in the extremely fashionable frivolous society that it is frequented by males and females of the same species." She had been reading Charles

Reade, you see. "Not a bit of it," rejoined madam: "I was talking only this week to a young woman who moves in that society, and who is so tired of it that she is all but ready to run away with the coachman. 'Why don't you have a good time! I said to her. 'A good time,' replied this daughter of sixty millions, does any one suppose I have a good time? Men! don't I see nice men? I never see a man! Snips, snips, I tell you, are all that ever come to these balls."-New York Graphic "Ob-

A Veritable Farmers' Legislature.

There are over fifty farmers in the thirtyfifth general assembly, and they flock together as if they were a distinct nationality. Organized as a club, they meet two or three times a week and make the walls of the old Memorial hall ring with the eloquence of husbandry. They are not those stupid, overworked, underied farmers that are sometimes pictured in the perverted imagination of city folk. But they are a jolly, intelligent, whole souled, joke making people, upon whom it must be admitted that farming has not wrought many evils. They are not those sort of horney handed, uncouth, untidy people with cattle odored garments and mudstained brogans, but modern grangers, with neatly trimmed whiskers, carefully trained mustaches, soft, white, supple hands, sharp, twinkling, roguish eyes that often wander into the galleries among the ladies.

The farmers of the assembly are enthusiastic patrons of the theatre and all social entertainments available at the capital. Most of them reside at boarding houses, where they have shown a keen appreciation of female society. Indeed, these boarding house landladies are having a decided picnic this winter attending the theatre, church sociables, and little neighborhood parties with these very affable granger members-that is, such of them as are not accompanied by their wives. -Chicago Herald.

A Famous Dinner Dainty.

In blissful ignorance that the peacock was esteemed a famous dinner dainty by epicures before Paris itself was famous, a correspondent in Paris writes thus; "The most novel feature of the entertainment was the appearance of a roasted peacock, decked in all its feathers, a beautiful and decorative object to look at as well as a very delicious bird to eat, The introduction of the peacock as the course of gome at grand dinner parties is the newest feature of the senson, and one can only wonpaid thereon: the cost and value of the der why a fowl of such delicate thesh, as well carrier's property, franchises and as of such superb plumage, should but a been

ments ach year, how expended! One of the fidest and conomic ferroise is for and the en wact, r of such improvements, around by the form of candless

Ladies, Look Here!

We offer advantages to cash buyers that will never be found in the beaten path of regular trade. We buy immense job lots from bankrugt concerns who are forced to seth, and our prices are final, decisive, and crushing! Following we give facts and figures that will not and cannot lie:

Ladies' elegant plush hand-bigs, 40e; Russia pocket-books, 22c worth (73c); Alligator purses, nickel frames, ball snap, large size, 22c. Ladies' two blade pen knives, shell handle, 20c; Manicure knives, for the finger natls, 15c; charm knives, 10c; "Gem" carpet stretchers, the best, 35c; Madame Lou se hair crimpers, 10c; baby pins, fine gold plated, with cut letters, "baby," "darling," "pet," etc., 20c a pair (worth 50e); stereoscopes, faucy hoods, 40c(worth 81);sterescopic views, American, foreign, comic, statuary, and actresses, 50c per doz. (worth \*2) pilt edge playing cards, 30c a pack (worth 75c); Tom Thumb playing cards, 10e; handsome leatherette photo albums, gitt edge, 25c; music boxes, very tine, \$1.10; "Mikado" ban gle bracelets, latest thing in ladies jewelry \$9c: Opera feather fans, cardinal, blue, pink or white, bone sticks, 50c (worth \$1.25; Ladies' shears, nickel plated, 6 in., 20c, colored photos of actresses, 10e each, 3 for 25c; sewing machine oil, (best sperm) 3 large bottles, 25c; Lubin's complexion soap, 10c, 3 cakes for 25c; Lubin's beautifying powder, 12e; "Cosmeficque" for the hair, 12e; Lyon's tooth powder, large bottles, 15c; Geraaiun, cologne, a new and lasting perfume, 30c; (worth 75c); "Stolen Kisses," an extra fine perfume, 40c (worth \$1); French shoe dressing, best quality, 3 bottles for 25c. These are all great bargains. No order filled for less than one dollar. Haudsome nickel watch locket, chain and charm, all in beautiful satin lined case, given free with every trial order amounting to over five dollars received during the next thirty days. As all goods not satisfactory may be returned, you run no risk in sending us a trial order.

Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallare is lecturing

Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace is lecturing in Rhode Island for the women suffrage  ${f amendment}.$ 

If you are afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous exhaustion, dyspepsia, or with discases of the liver, kidneys, headache or cold feet, swollen or weak ankles, or swollen feet, an Abdominal Belt and a pair of Magnetic Foot Batteries have no superior in the relief and cure of all these complaints. They carry a powerful magnetic force to the seat of the disease.

For lame back, weakness of the spine, falling of the womb, leucorrhea, chronic inflammation and utceration of the womb, incidential hemorrhage or flooding, painful, suppressed and irregular menstruation, barrenness, and change of life, this is the best Appliance and Curative Agent To The Ladies!

Known.

Price of Supporter with Magnetic Foot Batteries, \$10. Sent by express C. O. D., and examination allowed, or by mail on receipt of price, and if tot found satisfactory even after six months trial they can be returned and money refunded. In ordering, send measure of waist and size of shoc.

refunded. In ordering, send measure of whist and size of shoc.

They are worn over the underclothing. They hold their power forever.

Send stamp for the "New Departure in Medi-cal Treatment Without Medicine," with thou-sands of testimonials. Send for circulars. Write us full particulars as regards your difficulties— order direct.

order direct.
THE MAGNET!C APLIANCE CO., 134 Dearborn St., O hicago III

Miss Marietta Holley ("Josiah Allen's wife") has written a new book, "Samantha at Saratoga."

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for blind, bleeding or itching piles ever discovered. It never fails to cure old chronic cases of long standing.

Judge Coons, Maysville, Ky., says:

"Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment cured me after years of suffering."

Judge Coffinbury, Cleveland, O., sat s:
"I have found by experience that Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate and permanent relief."

We have lundreds of such testimonials. Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly at 50c and 1\$ per box.

30c o w

The Connecticut legislative committee has reported favorably a bill to the women school suffrage.

Rheumatism & Neuralgia Cured in 2 Days.

CHARLES F. CRISP.

A. J. WEAVER.

The Indiana Chemical Co. have discovered a compound which acts with truly marvelous rapidity in the rate of rheamatism and neuralgia. We gnarantee it to cure any and every case of scattering in the observer listened to two bright women discuss the question the other day, and the younger said: "The great trouble with co."

The Indiana Chemical Co. have discovered a compound which acts with truly marvelous rapidity in the rate of rheamatism and neuralgia. See the question the other day, and the younger said: "The great trouble with co."

The Indiana Chemical Co. have discovered a compound which acts with truly marvelous rapidity in the rate of rheamatism and neuralgia. The observer listened to any and every case of scattering in 2 bays.

this wonderful compound, which can be filled by this wonderful compound, which can be filted by your home druggist at small cost. We take this means of giving our discovery to the public instead of putting it out as a putent medicine, it being much less expensive. We will gladly refund money itsatisfaction as not given.

THE INDIANA CHEMICAL CO.,

52-v fr Crawfordsville Jud Crawfordsville, Ind.

A man in Lima, Peru, has left \$500.-000 to establish a school in New York for the education of poor girls.

Dr. Flagg's Family Ointment Never fails to soothe and healents, burns, bruises, flesh wounds, inflammation, sprains, pimples, chilblains, sait rheum, chapped lips or hands, in thibliains, sait rheum, chapped lips or hands, trost bites, cold sores, sore nipples, and all diseases and cruptions of the skin.

Young Ladies,

Dr. Flaggs Family Olutiment will remove all pimples, blackheads, freekles and other blemishes from your face, leaving the skin soft, and beautiful. No family will be without it after testing itsmarvelous soothing and healing properties. Sold by Battzly for 25 cents. 30-cow

The breath of a catarrh patient isoften so offen-sive that he cannot go into society and he be-comes an object of discust. After a time ulcera-tion sets in, the spongy bones are attacked, and frequently, entirely destroyed. A constant source of discomfort is the dripning of the nurulen. requently entirely destroyed. A constant source of discomfort is the dripping of the purulent secretions into the throat sometimes producing inveterate bronchitis, which in its turn has been the exciting cause of pulmonary disease, The brilliant results which have attended its use for years past properly designate Ely's Cream Balm as by far the best if not the only real cure for hay fever, rose cold and catarrh.

The University for the higher Education of Women, at St. Petersburg, has been closed by order of the Czar.

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

Toledo, O., Jan. 10, 1887. Messrs, F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gen-

tlemen:-I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my and invented an orange box. She now practice and experience, have never lowns and runs the factory which makes seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of cat rrh that it would not cure, if they would take it accordding to directions.

Yours truly, L L GÖRSUCH, M. D.

Office 215 Summit st. We will give \$100 for any case of

Drunkenness, or Liquor Habit, can be Cured by administering Dr.

Hains' Golden Specific. It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effeting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects results from its adminiseration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence Golden Specific No , 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. J. T. Gilbert, of Milwaukee, has offered to give that city a copy of Miss Anne Whitney's statue of Leif Erricsso n,the Norse explorer.

What True Merit will do.

The unprecedented sale of Boschee's derman Syrup within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt tae safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of coughs, Colds and the severest lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by physicians as it does not dry up a cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the cause of the trouble heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the bouse for use when the diseases make their appearance, will save doctors' bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75 cents large bottles. 38-eow

Mrs. Rosenbuerg, of the Treasury Department at Washington, is one of the best counterfeit detectors in the world. She gets \$1,800 a year.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, III., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters I feel it my duty to let suff ering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years, my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. Insed instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters, and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and weit." Electric Electric Bitters are sold at 50c a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c, per box by Z. T. Baltzly.

In Wyoming, where women vote, the law expressly provides that there shall be no discrimination on account of sex in the pay for any kind of work,

The Spring Months

Are undoubtedly the best in which to purify the blood and strengthen the system, because at this time the body is most susceptible to the beneficial effects of a teliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. The feeling of debility, languor, and lassitude, caused by the changing season is entirely overcome, and scrofula and all humors are expelled from the blood by the powerful reviving and purifying influences of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Do not delay—Take Hood's Sarsapa-rilla now. It is made by C. f. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. Sold by all druggists. 100 doses and dollar

pupils wi'l be ladies of the highest rank. | ing at Indianapolis 950

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that | some soura. | setttled on his lungs; he had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured the use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery. Trial Boitles free at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store.

Miss Alice R. Jordan, who took the degree of L.L. D. at the Yale law schoo! last June, has just been admitted to practice in the Saperior Court of Michi-

A Ladies Unfortunate Experience. Was that of one of our acquaintance who sufferered from scrofula, a yellow complexion, and distresss of the stomach for years before using Dr. Harter's Iron

The bill to give women who register to vote for school committee a vote also on the granting of liquor licenses, has passed the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

Tonic, which finally cured her.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruses, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin impurities, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

A Catifornia woman, in trying to make a cradle for her baby, hit on an idea nine-tenths of the orange-boxes for the Pacfic Coast.

Dr. Frazier's Throat & Lung Balsam Br. Frazier's Throat & Lung Balsam
Is the greatest cure in the world for coughs, cold, sore throat houseness, bronehitis, asthma, quinsy, laryngitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Scores and hundreds owe their lives to it. It performs wonders in relieving consumption. It strengthens the lungs and instantly allays all irratation of the throat. Never neglect a cough. It may prove fatal. Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam, taken is time, will save your life. It is put up in large family bottles and sells for the small price of 50 cents per bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. 20-eow

Another Art Craze.

We will give \$100 for any case of catarrh that can not be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.

E. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, 75 ets.

The W. C. T. U., of Emporia, Kan, was allowed to the city cterk's office in a circle of the control of the cure of maters, followed serve in the control of the cure of maters, followed serve in the cure of maters and serve in the cure of maters and budget of cure of the cure of maters and budget of cure of the cure of

Dr. Julia McNutt, at a recent meeting of the New York branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumna, said that 10,000 of the yearly deaths in the city were those of children not one year old, and that the great death rate at Randell's Island was because there were not trained nurses for the babies, but they were cared for by women "sent to the island for sixty days." This is one of the things that would soon be set right

Miss Elvira Inzulza Diaz has received the diploma of licentiate in medicine and pharmacy at the hands of the rector of the University, Valparaiso, Chili, who congratulated her as the first of her sex to receive it in Chili.

A Suggestion to the Traveling Public A Suggestion to the Traveling Public.

Tourists, emigrants and mariners find that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicinal safeguard against unbealthful influences, upon which they can safely rely, since it prevents the effects of vitiated atmosphere, unaccustomed or unwholesome diet, bad water, or other conditions unfavorable to bealth. On long journeys or voyages in latitudes adjacent to the equator, it is especially useful as a preventive of the lebrile complaints and disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are upt to attack natives of the temperate zone sojourning or traveling in such regions, and it is an excellent protection against the influence of extreme cold, sudden changes of temperature, exposure todamp or extreme fugue. It not only prevents intermittent and remittent fever, and other diseases of a malarial type, but eradicates them, a fact which has been notarious for years past in North and South America, Mexico, the West Indies Australia and other counstries.

TAKE THE

Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route The Great Thrugh Line via

The C.A. & C. RAILWAY P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P. Railroads for all Points

South & Southwest. The only line running the celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, In-

dianapolis and St. Louis. Isabella Y. Price, of California, has been called to Tokio, Japan, to establish a school of domestic science. Her untils will be ladies of the highest rank.

Cars at a nominal charge, leaving columbia on the first Express at 1550 p. m. daily, acriving at Indianapolis 9550 p. m. St. Louis 6:15 m.

m. and Kaneas City 7:30 p. m. **企業的 医心脏性的复数形式** 

Central or 90th Meridian Time. In effect Jan. 30, 1887.

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	Trains 97		A }	. м. м. р.	

Trains 27 and 28 randaily, all other trains daily except Sanday
Trains 7 and 8, known as the Gann and Trains 1 and 5, known as the wann and Columbus accommoditions, leave Gann at 6:00 a.m., arriving at Columbus at 8:40 a.m.; leave Columbus at 4:30 p. m., arriving at Gann at 7:00

p. m. Train 9 (Cleveland express) connects with P., Ft. W. & C. No. 19 from Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Train 4 (Orrville Express) connects with P., Ft
W. & C. No. 3 for Wooster, Shreve and all points

West,
Trains 2, 3, 5 and 6 make connections with P.,
Ft. W. & C. trains for all points cast and west via For further information, address (HAS. O. WOOD, Ass't Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Akron, O

TIME TABLE. P., Ft. W. & C. Railway. Schedule in Effect Junuary 30, 1887.

Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows CENTRAL TIME. GOING EAST

No. 8. Daily 249 a m No. 4. Daily except Sunday 312 p. m No. 12. 1011 p. m No. 15. 1012 927 c. m Local Freight Daily except Sunday 1128 a. m GOING WEST

C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed Ti me Table of Passenger Trains, In effect Nov. 14, 1886, until further notice. New Standard-90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

GOING SOUTH.

island for sixty days. This is one of				••	
the things that would soon he got right	STATIONS	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.	I & change
14 SOME "CILV MOTHERS" sharad with its		6 55AA			AUU
croy moners" in the administration of	Sheffield	7 05*	1 3 T 3 55*		4 004
affairs.	Elyria	7 15	4 05		4 10
	Patterson		4 15*		
Mrs Mary A Lingson :	Grafton ar	7 40	4 30		1 = ==
Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, in a recent			-	**********	5 16
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additionished them to look to a healthful			·	-	→ 004
body as the foundation of a vigorous	Grafton ly	8 00	5 05		5 15
mind. She maintained that the Amer	i beiden i	8 08 8 18	5 13		5 AK
ican girl was siender and graceful	T AVAIRA PRODUCT	8 26	5 21		5 50
and graceful	York Medina	8 33	₫ 29		8 00
enough by nature, and needed no	Chippewa Lake	8 42*	5 35 5 46*	******	850
corsets.	1 (3) 377 15 (3) 1 (4) 1 (4) (4)	8 45 *	5 49		705
	i govine	8 58	5 58		7 10
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into this country on and to introduce	Easton	9 15	6 18		8 06
into this country an order of deacon-	l Warwick	9 26	6 26		9 26
coocs. John D Lankeman of Philadel.	) Canal Enlion (	9 34	6 33		9.50
Pullin has given \$1,000,000 to establish a	Pauls	9 42* 9 53	6 41*	********	10 10
werman nospital in that city in which	TATA DE LA	10 (8*	6 55	G IOAM	10 50
these deaconesses shall be employed,	Justus	10 18	7 10* 7 20	0 25*	11 50
and a school for their ale	Beach City	l0 21	7 28		12 00
and a school for their education.	i Strasburgh	.0 81	7 89		12 <b>15</b> 1
(TV)	Canal Dover	10/42	7 51	704	12 35
The jury at Surry sessions, in England,	I NEW TOTISHAL D	10 51	8 00	7 16	1 60 1 46
make a strong presentment in favor of	Gosnen		8 05*	7 22*	2 00
applying the lash to the backs of ruf-	Luscarawan!	1 03*	8 10*	7 28*	2 28
tins who outrose were and the		1 12	8 20		
fins who outrage women, and the chair-	Newportlv	1 38*	******	7 35	2 45
man, Sir W. Hardman, expressed his	Stillwater			7 45*	8 10
un concurrence with the recommands.	Tippecanoe	1 58		7 56	3 30
tion of the grand jury.	F10000rt	2 13 PM		8 05 8 23	3 5 <b>5</b>
	Butter   1	2 23			4 30
The woman suffrage amendment had a	Clevenger			8 40*	4 5% 5 10
majority in both bear at a first track a	HOHOWAY	2 33	*******	8 42	5 50
majority in both branches of the Maine	Flushing1	2 44	•••••	8 53	5 55
Degistature. The final vote stood in the l	Lafferty1	2 56			6 30
renaw, 19 to 18, and in the House 47 to	Bruce Fairpo.nt	1 10	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	9 12	6 45
47. This, though short in the necessary	maynard	3 998		9 22	7 05
two-thirds, was a good vote.	K IIIII	1 904		9 38	7 26
The state of the s	3521 Pton	L 35		9 45	7 40
Micro Micro	taseo	1.45*	*********	9 85	7 <b>50</b> 8 <b>05</b>
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and pharmacy of the hands of the	incorring by	Priege C	ar from	Bridger	ort.

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	Holloway Clevenger Butter Freeport Tippecanoe Stillwater		1 15 1 26 1 41 1 51	5 83* 5 41 5 51 6 08	6 35 6 35 7 10 7 35
	Stillwater Newport Uhrichsvills Tuscaraw's Closhen New Phila C Dover	5 20 At 5 23 5 34	2 28*	6 18 6 28* 6 38 6 46 6 51	7 55 8 19 8 26 8 50 9 06
	Beach City Justus	6 12 6 20	2 39 2 49 3 00 3 11 3 20	! 7 37	9 15 9 59 10 31 11 00 11 20
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111111	e Grufton	45 56* 1 05 1 15* 25	5 50 6 01* 6 10		7 10pm 7 80 7 50 3 15 6 30

Trains stop on signal for passengers. All frains daily (Sundays excepted)

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East and West. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Lim Steamers.

(1) A3 Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sundasky, Toledo. Detroit Alicago, &c.

(2) A4 Calton with C. C. C. & I. R'y, for Indianapolis, St. Louis am the West.

(3) A4 Sterling with N. Y. P. & O. R'y, for Akron. Ashland, Mansfield, &c.

(4) A4 Warwick with C. A. & C. R'y, for Mt. Vernon and Colmbins,

(5) A4 Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y, for anton, Wooster, Allmane, &c.

(6) At Dover with C. & M. R'y, for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg.

(7) At Uhrichsville with P. C. & St. L. R'y, for Steathenville, Coshocton and Zamesville, A1 Wheeling with railroads diverging, with Obio River Steamers.

WM. H. GROUT, Gen'l Freight & Ticket Agent.

OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

In et	reet De	c. 6, 188	G.	
GOING SOUTH AND EAST.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	No. 1.
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MonroevilleLv Norwalk	9 33	2 03 2 32 2 50	6 18 7 01	1 2
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Massillon Lv	12 40 1 20 1 35	5 05 5 45	11 45 3 25 4 00 6 40	*3 40 6 00 6 40
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LecsvilleBowerstown	2 47 ≥ 55	7 15 7 25 7 85	9 00 9 25 9 49	9 00 9 35 9 40
Canal Dover New Comerstown Cambridge	2 31	7 02 7 46	11 30 12 09	11 80 12 06
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5 | 15 | 11 | 40 | Ar | Huron | Lv | 6 | 25 | 2 | 00 | 092 | 11 | 25 | Fries | Landing | 6 | 38 | 2 | 15 | 4 | 50 | 10 | 45 | Lr | Norwalk | Ar | 7 | 15 | 3 | 00 | Thus road is now open through from Toledo

to Bowerstown, co. neet ng with the Pennsylvania System for all points E. . . THROLOUGERS RVICE. Between Tolalo, Cambrie re i Machetta.

JANAM HADI. Good Property of

Newspaper ARCHIVE®

## Massillon Independer!.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1863.] MOBERT P. CRINNER. PCBLISHED BY

SKINNER & WEIRICH. Opera House Block,

MASSILLON, TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Contributions on subjects of general and local fatherest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon

The Independent's Telephone No. is 72

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1887.

Manufacturers seeking Locations will read with interest the following sentence from the report of the City Clerk, presented March 16, 1887. It says: "You will perceive by the foregoing report that we could pay off our total city debt and have left in the creasury the sum of \$9,003 85."

The text of the Interstate Commerce law will be found in its entirety in this issue.

The Carlisle-Thoebe Congressional contest has been abandoned. No one has had any faith in Mr. Thoebe's claims from the first.

The Hon. L. C. Cole speaks frankly and honestly when he acknowledges that the late legislation was as free from corruption as any that prereeded it.

Speaking of Senator Conrad's candidacy for the Lieutenant Governorship the Wilmot Review remarks, "a worse mistake than that could be made."

Possibly Mr. Limbach's wrath against the Independent will be somewhat assuaged by the comforting size of his majority. Louis, you got it, but you certainly did not deserve

An exchange remarks with exultation that Ohio has fifty five colleges | being | impeded | by any narrowand academies of different sorts. Probably if it had but one, it would be a good one, and worthy of the name.

The ladies will probably turn with increased interest to the third page, Suffrage Association.

Rural architecture is fast becoming a hewildering combination of turrets and towers, gables and sawed-off corners, made conspicuous by the free use of paint of all hues, that brings yearning for the good old days of square white houses with green shutters

President Huber's defeat is not a misfortune, it is a calamity. Mr. Blumenschein is a responsible business man, and will try to do his dufrom him. The second ward ought | jectionable | Democratic | candidate. do its duty.

General Hazen announces that the postal receipts for 1887 will not only be the highest ever reached by this government, but by any foreign government as well. Massillon will do her share, for she is making it her business to push the local receipts over \$10,000.

Joseph Cook was paid one hundred and fifty dollars for his lecture in Massillon. In that lecture he stated that a man ought to receive wages in full proportion to his skill | the number cast last spring, and the or ability. Judged by this standard the poorest paid person in Massillon | cratic candidates. People were inon Tuesday night was Joseph Cook misself, for he who can say what he saloon keepers were going to work said, can not have a money value to secure the defeat of the Republiplaced upon his services.

With all due respect for the ministers, why should they be singled out and given reduced rates on the railroads, as they are by the Interstate set. The supposition is that they receive compensation upon which they can live in a becoming manner, and even if they do not, this is not the way to help a bad state of affairs. The idea in passing the bill was to level off all irregularities, yet here is one sustained, and for no very good reason either.

Akron, Mansfield, Fremont, Fostoria, Louisville, Canton, Lima, Tiffin, Springfield, St. Mary's. Findlay, (lincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton and twenty other towns both large and small have boards of trade. Massillon has no board of trade. What one of the cities mentioned control of the city.

have four rail coads, a canal, three THE CLOSE OF THE COURSE. expression companies, with coal, stone, SAMUEL E. WEIRICE, clay, iron, and limestone almost within their corporate limits? Let somebody wake up.

Mr. Thomas McDougall of Cincinnati, a gentleman who has been prominent in the efforts to purify that wicked city, has issued a pamphlet embodying the discussion of the liquor question as carried on in the Cincinnati Commerciaz Guzette, by Neal Dow, the Rev. J. M. Walden, and himself. Mr. McDougall is one of the real temperance workers, who believes in the Dow law, and has done more genuine work for temperance in Ohio, than any half dozen Prohibitionists in the State.

The U. C. D. Club's first course of lectures is over. Who shall say that they were not a success? The result was one of which not alone the club, nor the people who attended, but everybody in this town and out should be proud. It is a grand thought that the people of this country are waking up to higher ideas, and have the moral courage to listen to the words of those whose opinions they may either favor or condemn. What Massillon has done many towns now are doing, and we should be glad of it. To turn back and write from a local point of view the result is equally gratifying. The people of this city have been privileged to hear some of the greatest men and women of this century, and have appreciated that privilege. It is proposed next fall to inaugerate a second course. It is proposed to make it even more popular than the first, by furnishing more lectures for the same amount of money. When the time comes let no one shirk a public and a private duty, but subscribe liberally, and without minded views.

#### THE LOCAL ELECTION.

The first Monday in April passed off quietly enough, and the truly good people who think a local election is of altogether too little importwhen they are told that the greater ance for them to concern themselves part of the short paragraphs are about, can reflect that they have asfurnished by the American Woman's sisted to secure a fie in the new conneil, by which business can be delayed, and which gives the mayor way or the other. They have helped to return the most incompetent street commissioner who ever hung, like a leech, upon a municipality. They have concentrated two offices which the law designed to be kept separate, by giving the mayor the title to an office which he held before, in fact, the peace. Only one point in the whole election has been scored by the ty. But Mr. Huber was experienced | Republicans. It was the election of and everybody knew what to expect one constable over an extremely obto be ashamed of itself for it did not | The party gained nothing else that | it did not have before.

> To say that party lines were down is arrant nonsense. It was true enough in regard to a few of the city and township candidates, but every body knows that the fight was for the control of the city council, and upon that question the lines were drawn as they have never been drawn before, and the Democrats won by the support of the liquor element and by a successful effort to get out a full vote. The number of ballots cast was nearly two hundred in excess of increase all went to help the Democlined to laugh when told that the can candidates. They said to themselves that the outlook for a prohibitory ordinance was so poor as to make an effort to defeat the ticket on that account silly. But they did not stop to consider that the Democratic party was playing a clever ones who got lost in the maze of wisdom. game. That it was inciting the class in question, many of whom will not think, on to its own support through an ill-founded fear. They do not now have to be told what caused the result. The Republican ticket was defeated, not because it was best that it should be defeated: not because its defeat was desired, and not because of the strength of the other party. It was defeated only because the members of the party did not do their duty as citizens, by not casting a vote. They can learn a lesson. For the first time in many, many

## Joseph Cook Delivers a Magnificent Lecture

Upon the Subject of "Law and Labor, Property and Poverty."

While a large audience of Massillon people very patiently awaited the arrival of the Rev. Joseph Cook on Friday night, it was not probably aware that the great man, whose person resembles that of an extremely respectable alderman, rather than a dispeptic Boston scholar, was panting and puffing in his exertions to reach the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad station. As a matter of course, it would never do for such a man as Joseph Cook to appear on the platform in his street habiliments, and yet when he essayed to perform the prosaic feat of changing his clothes at the hotel, he discovered that others, he had none, for his trunk had been substituted for some strange affair, evidently the property of some emigrant. Here was a pretty mess. But great men are equal to all emergencies, and Joseph started post haste for the railway station, identified his box, returned with it, and smilingly strode upon the opera house stage as though nothing had happened to discomfit him, for Joseph is a philosopher, and has the clever faculty of taking everything cooily.

Opening with the comfortable statement that with either property or poyerty he was not much aillicted, Mr. Cook took up his topue and laid down two primary principles: First, the larger the number of men employed, all things being equal, the greater the profit to the employer. Second, the greater the distribution of labor, the greater the skill of the artisan. Working up to the fact that labor is not being properly educated, nor the work itself properly distributed, he charged both political parties with being anxious to control the great mass of voters. Holding up his hand he represented them by two lingers. Another finger represented the illiterate class, another the semi-illiterate, and the thumb the liquor element. Here were three-nifths of the voters for which the two parties must contend. naturally follows that one must descend to the low level, dragging down the other, fastening "the grip of ruin on the

throat of the republic. But he does not take a gloomy view of the prospect, and while he contends that the condition of the workingmen is not what it should be, while "the churches neglect the workingman," there is a better time coming, when education will accomplish the results for which we long. America he declared to be the laboring man's paradise, but which must be a very perfect paradise to be sustained. And he did not hesitate in saying that he thought the good sense of the

American people would preserve it. Passing from the troubles of the nation, he touched the other side-the cure. To secure this, two principles must be carried out. 1. The lowest paid laborer must receive at least twice the cost of his food. 2. There must be freedom of contract for both the laborer and the manufacturer.

After proving the necessity for giving every man at least twice as much as the cost of his food. Mr. Cook spoke a good word for the millionaires. They deserve the privilege of swinging matters one | something beside contumely, because in this country nearly every man is the Geerge Zielley, R.... father of his own fortune, and as Andrew Carnegie says, "there are only from three to five generations in the United States between shirt sleeves and shirt

Mr. Cook paid a high compliment to lie local manufacturers. "I hear excellent reports from here." said he, "as to the relations of capital and labor. This is especially true of one great firm, whose goods are known all over the world. I only by cutting off an able justice of hear, too, that the workingmen own property, and the more men who own property the safer property is.

He urged that all attention should be given to the elevation of the very lowest class of citizens for, as he said, "if you lift the mud sill, the whole building will rise." He insisted that capital had a right to either six or ten per cent., that labor did not produce all the wealth and that capital did its full share of

Henry George's theories were condemned as fallacious. "Until men are born with the same kind of brains we cannot equally divide property, and if we divide it Monday we will have to di vide it all over again by Saturday night." His doctrine he proved to be wrong, conflicting with a commandment which says "thou shalt not steal."

Of the Anarchists he remarked, "I say may God have mercy on their souls, and may the courts not have mercy on their hodies.'

He closed with an appeal to shake off the curse of liquor and save the \$900,-000,000 annually spent for it, for wiser

purposes. The lecture was listened to with an intensity such as is rarely witnessed. It was a revelation. People went ignorantly prejudiced against the man, they returned home full of admiration for the gigantic intellect of one who could advance such ideas, in such simple language. The educational effect of the effort will be almost incalculable. A contemporary remarks that the subject was not a popular one. Well, if it was not, what is a popular subject? True it is a subject which men avoid who have not the ability to discuss, but in the hands of such a man as Joseph Cook, it loses danger, and becomes an instrument for good. It was a subject that appealed right home to every one, and there can be nothing but profound pity, for the

Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain, has no equal. Persons suffering from rheumatism, neuralgia, or from cuts, bruises, sprains, &c., should not be without it. Unres are effected in an incredible short time. Price only twenty-five cents a bottle. For sale by all druggists.

Mr. Robert Boyd, the Apollo like knight of the razor, courted by men and worshipped by ladies, has become a part owner of a cosy little shop in the basement under Yost's harness shop, where he will be glad to see all his

C. F. Von Kanel, the west side jeweler, has remodeled his store thoroughly, and will have his grand opening Saturday, April S, with a rice line of new goods, years, the Republican party has lost Everybody is cordially indical to call and see the new store.

# TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER

SALE OF THE BALANCE OF

# Watkins' Dry Goods and Notions.

Only two weeks more of the great sale. Everything has been cut down regardless of value, and now is the time to obtain bargains

In dress goods, silks, prints, muslins, shirtings, table linen, cassimeres, flannels, hosiery, gloves, corsets, underwear, laces, buttons, lace curtains, embroideries, etc., etc.

This is your last chance to buy goods at less than wholesale prices. Call and examine the great bargains we offer for a short time. Respectfully,

## L. WATKINS & Dry Goods and Notions.

No. 20 East Main St.,

Massillon, O.

## ELECTION.

## The Council a Tie Politically, with a Democratic Mayor to Prevent a Deadlock.

Ward

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70

Names and Offices.

SOLICITOR

MARSHAL

TREASURER.

STREET COMMISSIONER.

COUNCILMEN.

John Schrufele, D. .... ........

Philip Blumenschein, D.........

Joseph Donnelly, R......

ASSESSORS.

Isaac S. Crooks, R.....

Frank H. Minich, D .... ......

Lincoln Graybill, R .....

John Spuhler, D.....

John Merriman, R.....

George Bullach, D., ......

Frederick Hose, R...... .. .....

T. Clarke Miller.....

Henry Huber.....

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Robert H. Folger, R ......

Josish Frantz, D.....

Adam F. Roof, R.....

Martin Ertle, D .....

Martin Schafer, R............

Louis A. Koons, R .....

John List .....

John Shearer, R ...

Theodore Clapper, R ....

Amasa Bailey, R.....

Press Opinions.

"It was a famous victory"-for the

workingnan--- "mistake" or no "mis-

take" -- Cinciunati Telegram.

Frank Shepley, D ....

Frederick H. Snyder.....

Henry A. Williams, R......

Andrew Boerner, D.....

Josiah Clutz, D.....

Jarob W. Foltz, R. ..... ... ...

Daniel 7, Reinoelth R.,

Adam Wendling, R....

Thomas Myers, jr., D .....

Paul J. Kirchofer, D .....

Otto E. Young, D. . .

The table of votes is a clearer story (Democratic members are Messrs, Volkthan any the type can tell. The Repub- mor, Boerner, Blumenschein and Clutz licans were beaten. The combination Of course there is great interest felt in mentioned in this paper to secure the the probable organization. But everydefeat of Messrs. Huber and Williams body is at sea. So many are the combisucceeded. The liquor dealers had more nations which any clear head can fix, to do with the result than could at first anyone of which is as liable as the other have been believed. The council is to be knocked sky high, that to predict now a tie for the first time in years. The would be dangerous. Under the pecu-Republican members are Messrs. Och- liar circumstances it is believed the Reler, Lieghley, Jarvis and Len. The publican members can swing the result.

Richville Pre-cinct.....

720

880

878

945

Labor, Love and Trades' Trials-Rail Rumblings-Foreign Fancies and Fires. Casualties and Crimes-News Notes. collector of customs at Hartford, Conn. Herr Most has been released from Black-

well's Island. Walt. Whitman, the poet, will deliver a lecture on Lincoln, at New York April 14. Bob Ingersoll was formerly admitted to practice in New York. He affirmed instead

Governor Foraker and Roscoe Conkling will help Pittsburg Republicans celebrate Grant's birthday, April 29. The editor of the Times-Democrat, Major

is 100 miles wide by 180 long. Hon. John W. Bookwalter has left New York for Nebraska.
"Bill" Kissane is William K. Rogers, of

Sonoma county, California. James G. Blaine and party were accorded a most hearty reception on their arrival at

Governor Briggs, of Delaware, has ap-pointed his son John attorney general of the state to fill an unexpired term. Rev. Sam Jones has closed his Cincinnati engagement. He had a big send off.

Tex., was elected to fill the unexpired term in congress of Senator-elect Reagan. Professor Bertrand, sent the Protestant societies of France to Great Britain and the

evangelization, is in Cincinnati. Chief Justice Wade, of Montana, has decided that the law imposing a license tax on

The building 125 Main street, Memphis, Loss \$55,000. A dozen female tenants were rescued by the firemen from an apparently certain death on the roof. A charred female body has been found in the ruins of Monday's fire. Others are missing.

March lires cost the United States and Canada \$10,450,000.

## Labor Notes.

American Federation of Labor has been called for April 10, at Pittsburg. Painters, plumbers and gas steam fitters are on a strike for shorter hours at New

Haven, Conn. The Consumers' Gaslight and Coke company, of Chicago, has notified its employes that if they refuse to accept a reduction of wages oil will be substituted for coal as fuel,

The carpenters of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, numbering about one

## Casualties.

Two men were killed Wednesday by a firedamp explosion in the Van Storck colliery, Scranton, Pa.

A boiler explosion at Erie, Pa., fatally injured Edgar L. Sturtevant, of Cleveland, and Patrick Kelly and William McCloud, of

The steamboat "Charlie Bowen" burst a steampipe at Hickman, Ky., killing the en-

gineer and carpenter. Four boys were drowned at New Orleans

Liberty, Ind., suicided by hanging himself John H. Barron, president of the New

tally at Concord, N. H. At Ingersoll, Ont., King's mill dam wa

carried away by a freshet. A tenemen house, occupied by four families, was wrecked. John Bowman and his daughter, a. young man named John McLean and a child, whose name is unknown, were drowned, and a man named Laird and his daughter are

## Cable Sparks.

Another widespread military conspiracy has cropped out in Bulgaria. M. Antoine, Protester delegate to the

Reichstag from Metz, has been expelled by

Sicily, killed forty of the congregation. At Polo, Austria, Saturday night, the ground under the amphitheater sunk and the

building disappeared. Dense vapors ascend The feeling against the new crimes bill 4

tion, it is said, would follow. The Knox Hat takes the lead. On

#### There can be thorough organiza- wrecked by dishonest methods, the tion and clever discrimination with- evil counsels of its newspaper organ out bossism. That is what was and the work of ringsters who have needed and will be needed by the been using it for their own purposes. Republicans in Canton.—Canton Its organization has been broken up, its best men disgusted and the peo-

cratic party of Cincinnati has been

ple have repudiated it as an organization not fit to be trusted .- Cleveland Plain Denler .-

The largest and finest line of Valison The plain truth is that the Demo in the city at Spangler & Wade's.

\_ NewspaperARCHIVE®

A CONDENSATION OF THE TOPICS OF

PENCHANT PARAGRAPHS.

Charles C. Hubbard has been appointed

of taking the oath.

E. A. Burke, New Orleans, is the largest land owner in the world. His estate in Honduras

Eureka Springs, Ark.

Col. William B. Martin, of Palestine,

United States to plead the cause of French

commercial travelers is unconstitutional.

## Fire Record.

Pingree & Smith's shoe factory, at Detroit

burned. Loss \$225,000. Over 700 hands idle.

There is a large strike of coal miners and coke laborers in the neighborhood of Latrobe, Pa. A meeting of the executive council of the

which will despense with 450 of the 500 employes. The men refuse to accept. Six thousand Chicago carpenters are on a

thousand, have struck for nine hours and twenty-eight cents an hour.

Guerens E . Baker was killed near Har monsburg, Pa., by a falling tree.

by the upsetting of a skiff. Ben F. Templeton, a prominent citizen of

Hampshire Cattle company, shot himself fa-

the German government from Alsace-Lorraine. It caused a profound sensation in Paris and is regarded as fresh provocation to exasperate the French. The collapse of a church at Louguolassa

so strong and bitter in Ireland that if arm were only supplied a most disastrous revolu-

sale at Spangler & Wades.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

#### Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Akron gained a Republican victory. Massillon has twenty-three barbers. Richeimers' orchestra is home from Florida.

Canton is going to spend five thousand dollars looking for gas.

Mr. F. H. Chidester has been granted a patent on a dental vulcanizer.

Justice Rogers has moved his office into into the room recently vacated by the city engineer.

The young ladies of this city threaten to make horseback riding the correct thing for the summer season.

Andrew Reese's barn burned at Millport on Sunday morning. With it a horse and dog were destroyed.

Canton elected John F. Blake, Democrat, over Sam. J. Roberts, Republican, by a plurality of seven hundred and one.

"Whistling Jack" has returned to his old haunts in Massillon, having been requested to move by the Canton police

Miscellany appropriate to the Battle of Shiloh anniversary will be found in this issue, also the complete text of the Interstate Commerce law.

J. M. Farrar, who claims to have been

thrown out of his buggy because of the Lakeside Railway Company's neglect thinks be ought to have damages in the sum of five thousand dollars. Peter Allen, the man who asked the

council for two thousand dollars last week, is a resident of West Lebanon. By the accident his head was bruised, his collar bone and two ribs broken.

The Massillon team of the Perry Lodge, K. of P. came down on Wednesday evening of last week and assisted in conferring the third degree upon twelve of the Navarre knights.-Navarre Inde-

Little Albert Griswold, the son of the C., L. & W. car inspector, while playing about the Wheeling & Lake Eric railway got one leg under a moving train. Dr. above the ankle.

At the annual meeting of Massillon Steamer Company No. 1, held Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year. Foreman, Edward Ertle; assistant foreman, Wm. Schworm; secretary, Kern Ackerman, and treasurer, Henry Lantz

The thing of club and society men being always "fraternally yours" is well enough in a small way, but is it not carrying it a trifle to extremes, when such a prosaic thing as a dun from a business house, is by force of habit accompanied with a note winding up with the brotherly expression?

W. H. McCall & Co. have just placed a beautiful soda fountain in their drug store which reaches up to the ceiling. From the summit a maiden fair looks down upon her admirers below, and the whole is so attractive as make those drink who never drank before. Life without soda water would be little worth, and we of Massillon can congratulate ourselves upon the establishment of another easis in the desert of our existence.

The American Manufacturer says: It is reported that a large rolling mill will be erected near Bridgeport in the near future by the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad company. The terminus of the road is at Bridgeport, and the 'mill is to be erected in the vicinity of the large coal mines owned and operated by the company, and will be very extensive. The intention is to manufacture rails and other iron work that can be utilized by the road, and also muck, pig and bar iron for the eastern markets, which are easily accessible by this road

The Akron correspondent of the Plain Dealer says: "Baltimore and Ohio telegraph officials are in the city and state positively that they will have a line built from Cleveland to Akron within forty days, and also say they will build to Canton, Massillon and Cuyahoga Falls. They have made application to the board of public works to be permitted to build their line along the berme bank of the Ohio canal from Clevleand to Akron. Poles, wires, etc., are being prepared for the line, and work will be commenced after the decision of the board is heard on April 12.

Louis Zeller one of the best known men in this city, died last Saturday of cancer of the throat. He had suffered for a long time, and his death had been expected. He had lived in Massillon a long time, had been a department foreman at Russell & Co.'s, engineer of the fire department, and township trustee. He was fifty-four years of age. The funeral services were held in St. Mary's Catholic church, and the remains were followed by many friends, the employes of Russell & Co., the fire department. township officers, and German Pioneer's Association.

Joseph H. Kitchen, an old and wellto-do farmer, living just north of Massillon, died on Saturday last, at the age of eighty-two. Mr. Kitchen was a Penn sylvanian by birth, and came to this city about sixty years ago. For fortynine years he lived upon the same property, and built up a reputation for rugged integrity that extends to all who knew him. Two children survive him, one Mrs. W. R. Bresie, of Decatur, Ill., and the cost at the closing sale of A. L. Wat other Dr. H. W. Kitchen, a prominent | kins & Co.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.

Cleveland politician and physician, now clerk of courts for Cuyhoga county. Both were here to attend the funeral.

#### PERSONALITIES.

The Matters that Agitute the Society World.

Mrs. John R. Dangler spent the early part of the week in Cleveland,

Adam Mauger, now of Kansas City, is visiting his relatives in Massillon.

Miss Ida Mergenthaler, formerly of Wooster, is the new day operator at the telephonic exchange.

The Wooster Republican says: Levi Miller, the plasterer, moved his family to Massillon last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. R. Dunn, Mrs. J. M. Jarvis, and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Everhard, have returned from their Southern

The New Philadelphia Standard says: Chas. H. Wentling, of Massillon, stopped a few hours with his brother-in-law last

Mr. Karl F. Miller dropped in the city on Friday night and devoted all of twelve hours' time to mingling with his Massillon friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Peacock's dancing class will give one of their pleasant receptions in the Hotel Conrad hall on Tuesday

evening, April 12. Mr. C. E. Dustin, president, and Mr. B. F. Orton, with the Schuyler Electric Light Company, spent the greater part

of the week in this city, upon business. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Noble, of Todd's Point, Shelby county, Ill., formerly of Jackson township, have sold all their property and will go to California and make that their home in the future.

The Hon. L. C. Cole is back from the sunny South, free from the cares of state, and prepared to resume his law practice. Mr. Cole says that his conscience is as clear as his pocket is empty. after four years labor for Ohio at the magnificent salary of six hundred dollars, and he does not think the reflections of the Democratic press are exactly fair. He is out of politics, this time for good, and he considers Massillon a Royer was compelled to amputate it just | good enough place for the home of any

#### Stark County Medical Society.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Stark County Medical Society convened in the council chamber at 1:30 p. m., Dr. James Fraunfelter in the chair. The minutes of previous meeting were read, corrected and approved.

Dr. Post read a paper on functional disorders of the liver. Remarks by Drs. Walker and Miller.

Dr. A. W. Ridenour reported the cure of a case of omental hernia by the radical operation, presenting the patient to the society for inspection. Remarks by Drs. Miller. Portman and Brant.

Dr. A. B. Walker then reported the cure of a case of stone in the bladder by the operation known as lateral litholomy. Remarks by Drs. Ridenour, Miller and Pontius.

On motion of Dr. Miller, the corre sponding secretary was instructed to notify members appointed to prepare papers and report cases at least one month prior to the meeting of the asso-

Dr. C. H. Evans reported the history and treatment of a case of loco-motoratoxia with improvement,

Dr. A. B. Campbell reported a case of diphtheria with treatment.

Dr. Portman then read a valuable paper on the hygiene of occupation. Remarks by Drs. Miller and Ridenour.

Drs. A. A. Hallock, of Massillon, and H. C. Coyle, of Canton, were recommended for membership and referred to the censors committee to report at next

On motion the society adjourned to neet in Canton the first Tuesday in July at 1 p. m.

L. W. Pontius, Sec. pro tem.

## The State Health Convention.

The first health convention held under the auspices of the State Board of Health, opened in Warren, on March 30. and lasted two days. M. S. Clapp delivered an address of welcome, to which Dr. T. Clarke Miller, president of the board, responded, setting forth the well known objects of the board, in which it appears to be succeeding admirably.

Prof. E. A. Jones, of Massillon, acted

as chairman, and Dr. C. O. Probst, of Columbus, secretary. Papers upon sanitary subjects were read, many of them bearing especially upon Trumbull county. The liveliest feature of the occasion was Dr. Miller's address upon the condition of the infrmary, which he visited early in the morning, before the managers expected him, or could prepare for visitors. He described it as being in bad condition, too bad indeed to be adequately described. The local papers seemed to think that the doctor reflected somewhat upon the management of the institution. This, however, was not his intention. It was the institution itself.

criticised. The convention will lead to excellent results, and it would be well if every city in the State could have the same light upon sanitary subjects, such as has been given to Warren.

Now is the time to purchase anything in the dry goods line far below

## COMING TO A CLOSE.

The Life of the Council Nearly at an End.

And Everything Ready for the Bissolution.

There was a vast amount of talking, figuring and speculating indulged in last Wednesday night before the conneil got to work. Mr. Blumenschein, the member-elect from the second ward, sat in the lobby and took a lesson in legislation. All the old members were present, except Mr. Rink.

The clerk stated the result of the municipal election, which did not differ with the published accounts, and was instructed to offer certificates to the proper persons.

Street commissioner's reports were read for the weeks ending March 19, 26 and April 2, amounting respectively to \$12.51, \$23.25 and \$20.75. On motion these amounts were ordered accredited to Mr. Limbach.

BILLS PAID.
A. Wendling \$ 5.70 A. Wendling 15.50 S. & J.J. Hoover 99.10 The Independent 54.50 L. Limbach 56.61 Albright & Co. 7.32 Schuyler Electric Light Co 420.00 J. V. R. Skipunger 18.45
Massillon Gas Co.     14 25       Fred Paul     4 69       D, A, Miller     26 25       Total     \$721 84
This includes all unpaid bills con- tracted by the body which passes out

of existence next week. Mr. Snyder moved that the clerk draw an order for \$40 to pay one-half the election expenses, the township being

obligated to pay the other half. Carried. A deep and solemn silence fell over the seven councilmen, which was not broken for several minutes, when Mr. Williams suggested that Mr. Huber make a speech upon the result of the election. But Mr. Huber was not in the mood, and for the first time, very refuctantly, the council adjourned, to meet next Wednesnight, when the new council will be sworn in.

### AMUSEMENTS.

Past and Prospective—Minor Matters Connected Therewith.

THE OILMORE CONCERTS.

Nothing could have passed off more pleasantly than the Gilmore concerts last Friday afternoon and evening. which were successes socially, financially and artistically. They succeeded in bringing out magnificent audiences, including almost everybody, it seemed, in Massillon, and hundreds from Canton, Wooster, New Philadelphia, Navarre, Dalton, Canal Fulton and Zoar. Whole bands came in bodies, and the turnout was so general as to give the day all the elements of a musical festival, as indeed it was. Mr. Gilmore was highly gratified by the eagerness everybody displayed to hear him, and the net result of the two concerts were such as to draw from him the promise to make Massillon an annual visit. Artistically, the event could not be otherwise than successful. The very name insured it. Happily for all, Mr. Gilmore has placed his band upon such a high plane as to defy criticism, and set a standard himself from which all others must be judged. With exquisite judgement, he made two programs in which no one, no matter how ignorant, nor how cultivated, could not find some things which gave them lively satisfaction. Miss Fritch's solos were severely criticised, but she nevertheless won encores afternoon and evening.

THE DEVIL'S AUCTION. W. J. Gilmore's Company presented "The Devil's Auction" at the Howard last night before an audience that packed this place of amusement. Interwoven with gorgeous scenic effects, marvelous transformations and calcium lights, acrobatic feats and statuesque performances. The number of people required to present these incidental attractions would alone suffice to start several firstclass shows. The plot of the piece facilitates the changes of the scenes without demanding of the auditor any expenditure of mental force. Continual merriment or admiration is elicited at every stage of the proceedings. There is not a dull moment in the whole piece, and there are periods when the mirth is such as to excite uncontrollable laughter. The stage clothing throughout is simply magnificent. The ballet varied and artistic; the acrobats never excelled-the same may be said of the jugglers-Salamonsky Brothers, contortionists and pantomine duelists. The "Devil's Auction" will prove a big card here as it should. The liberal extravagance of the management should merit a continuation of the houses that it

opened to last evening. A pleasing entertainment was given Thursday evening, March 31, for the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church by Miss L. B. Ustick, a young student of elecution at Wooster University. Her rendition of "Searching for and not the superintendency that he for the Slain," "Sister and I," and "Poor Little Joe," was very affecting, the audience sympathizing in the sorrow portrayed in the subjects, and in the face and manner of the speaker. Her voice is good, and could be heard distinctly to the limit of the chapel. The music by the choir, and two instrumental selections by a young lady added to the pleasto have the entertainment repeated at another time.

The Corinne Opera Company will appear in Massillon, April 22 and 23. On Friday night, "Arcadia" will be presented, and on Saturday another light opera. This is the same "little Corinne" who, some years ago was removed from the stage by the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The matter brought forth newspaper criticism all over the land, and a cartoon in Puck. The child's parents contested the case, and it was proved beyond a doubt that it was a pleasure for her to act, and the very reverse of cruelty, and so the court decided.

The Bennett Opera Company will play in this city May 27 and 28. The organization carries its own orchestra

McCabe & Young's minstrels next Monday night.

## PINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of the Receipts and Expenditures of the U. C. D. Lecture Course.

RECEIPTS. Door and all other receipts..... sentation of Easter offerings, Mr. C. B. EXPENDITURES, George R Wendling anthem, "The Lord is my Strength," with It was evident last fall, that the re-

ccipts would not greatly exceed the sale of season tickets, and the ability to sell even a reasonable number of them looked at one time extremely unlikely. But a small number of persons who took the enterprise to heart were determined that the experiment of a popular course of lectures should be tried, knowing that once tried, there would be no trouble a second time. They therefore gave a pledge to make up any deficit should there be one, and enlisted the opera house management who furnished the hall for the low price of seventy-two dollars and agreed to charge even less should the door receipts fail to make it possible without calling upon these guarantors. The door receipts did not meet the required figure, and in the item of "door and all other receipts" are included twenty-seven dollars paid back by the opera house management out of their seventy-two dollars.

Now these small matters are not stated without a purpose. They prove that it was a purely public enterprise, in which no one except the public at large was benefited, and they disprove the very unkind and unmerited criticisms of many who did not subscribe last fall, and who gave expression to the thought that somebody was going to make some-

There will be no trouble next fall in inaugurating another and an even better course. The more subscribers the better the treat. Canton was able to furnish ten entertainments for a dollar and had a balance left. By unselfish effort Massillon can do nearly as well

In the Kansas City Journal, Joplin, Mo., the capital of the great lead and zinc region of the State, and a city of only ten thousand inhabitants, is thus described: Already it has half a dozen good wholesale establishments, a foundry and machine shops, a brewery, retail business in every department well represented, ample hotel facilities, a street car line in successful operation, and fine water works. It has no city debt of importance. It has fourteen miles of paved streets, and just here it may be added, that in this one particular alone it is far ahead of any city of its size in the land. It has gas works, an electric light plant, an opera house, four large school buildings, a public library, churches of every denomination, with an intellectually strong clergy and good congregations. Its school population is large and the average attendance high. Some eastern towns of the same size might copy after it in many respects without harming themselves Joplin has been the home of Mr. Everett ost, formerly of this city, for some

## A Sketch of the Massillon Water

A reporter had the pleasure of calling on Mr. E. A. Poole, sketch artist, at his rooms at the Hotel Conrad, and was shown a large india Ink drawing of the new Massillon water works. This picture is tastefully executed in pencil and brush, giving an accurate and elegant birds-eye view of the reservoir, pumping station, stand-pipe, adjacent buildings and surrounding country. In one corner is a vignette showing the interior of the pumping house. Mr. Poole has already completed a sketch of Hess, Snyder & Co's. large plant, and has many orders ahead for sketches of private residences. Persons wishing a sketch of their residence or place of business at a reasonable price, would do well to call on Mr. Poole, or leave their orders at Hotel Conrad office.

## A Great Batte

is continually going on in the human system. The demon of impure blood strives to gain victory over the constitution, to ruin health, to drag victims to the grave. A good roliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla is the weapon with which to de fend one's self, drive the desperate enemy from the field, and restore peace and bodily health for many years. Try this pecu

Don't fail to secure some of the great bargains in the closing sale of A. L. Watkins & Co. Their immense ure of the occasion. The week was full stock must be closed out for what it of appointments, and the audience not | brings and the room vacated immelarge, but all were well pleased and hope diately.

## COLEMAN, RELIABLE JEWELER, THE

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

## OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylomite Frames.

## WE CAN SUIT YOU. Prices Lower than the Lowest.

Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, c.locks, Gold Pens Musical Instruments, Etc.

## COLEMAN'S, 5 Erie Street.

## EASTER SUNDAY.

How the Blassillon Churches Will Observe 11.

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.

9:15 a, m .- Special programme of responsive readings, recitations and singing by Sabbath school, followed by pre-

Allman, superintendent. 10:30 a. m.-Sermon by pastor, Rev. J. R. Mills, Text: 1 Corinthians 15: 53 54. Selected anthem by choir, under

select solo, from Millard. 7:30 p. m.—Missionary meeting, under direction of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Addresses by Miss Isabella Thoburn and Miss Phoebe Rowe, of ble, and when the end came it was no Lucknow, India.

ST. TIMOTHY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

10:30 a.m.-Service, sermon and holy communion. Text-"That I may know Him and the power of His resurrection.' Phil. 3:10.

Anthem........"Christ our Pasjover".......Danks Te Deum, Eb......Bannbach 7:15 p. M.—Sunday School anniversary.

The offertory in the morning will be for the rectory fund. From the Sunday school for missions, and from the con-

Address by Rev. Howard MacQueary, of

gregation for the Sunday school, THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Easter services in the Presbyterian church on Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sermon from John 11:25 and John 14:19, last clause. Baptism of children before the sermon. The Easter offering will be for the cancelling of congregational expenses for the year ending March 31, 1887. The musical programme will include: Authem ..... "Christ the Lord is Risen To-day"

Anthem ........... Palmer, Hymns 312 an 1 313.......Spiritual Songs. The Presbyterian Sabbath School will have their Easter service in the Church on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. The services will consist of singing, responsive reading and other appropriate exer-

THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

There will be services morning and evening in the U. B. Churck on Easter Sunday. Morning service especially adapted to the occasion. Subject, "Raised in Christ's likeness the satisfying portion." Text, Ps. 17:15--"I shall be satisfied when I awake with thy likeness." The subject of the evening sermon will be "The Hope of the New Life." Text-I Peter 1:3 5.

We expect to have the church suitably decorated for the occasion, and appropriate music will be rendered.

B. F. Boorn, Paster.

A St. John's Evangelical Church thirts children who were confirmed last Sunday will receive their first communion. A fine musical service has been prepared by the choir.

## Out and About.

Owing to the rapid increase of their business luring the past year, Remington Bros. have been compelled to seek larger quarters, and have removed their Newspaper Advertising Bureau to the elegant new Penn building on Penn avenue near Seventh street, Pittsburg.

Hundreds of men have been attracted to Canton, O., by extravagant advertising of the Dueber Watch Case Works, only to find hundreds waiting for something to turn up .- Cincinnati Telegrom. A great religious revival is waxing warm at

Waverly and a strange phenomenon has twice occurred in the M. E. Church, which is vouched for by the most reputable citizens. While one fervent believer was devoutly praying, strains of sweet and soft music seemed to float in the air over the heads of the worshipers. As the prayer neared the end, the music grew stronger and more melodious, gradually softened down until it had almost died away and then seemed to fade in the distance as though the heavenly chorns was departing. Over two hundred members have been added to the church,-Cleveland Press.

The fine trotting bred stallions (Long's Hiatoga) and (Brown Chief) will make the season of 1887, as follows on Monday and Tuesday at New Berlin, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week at Wm. Sinnock's stables in Massillon during the season, Histoga is a fine bay, no white, weighs ,300 pounds. Brown Chief is a dark brown, weighs 1,075 pounds. For pedi-🖫 ee and terms see bills.

GEO. ZIELLEY.

But a few days more for the great closing sale of dry goods at A. L. Watkins & Co. 20, E. Main Street. Those wishing bargains should call at once. Everything must be closed

Spangler & Wade make a specialty of Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods, and can sell them at what other dealers pay for them.

The Latest in Collars, Cuffs and neck wear to Spangler & Wade's.

George W. Ginn. George W. Ginn died at the residence

of his daughter, Mrs. E. L. Kemp, on Thursday night, March 31, at the age of eighty-one. Brief funeral services were held in the city on Friday, after which the remains were taken to Winchester, Va., for interment. Mr. Ginn was born in Cecil county, Md., in 1806. He removed to Winchester, Va., when quite small, and built up quite a manufactur ing business, which was destroyed by the war. He was a staunch union man, direction of Mr. H. F. Jones. Easter and was made provost marshal under the federal forces. He came to Massil lon in February, 1886, to make his home with his daughter. Mr. Ginn suffered from a stroke of paralysis with which he had been attacked months ago, and ever since his decline had been noticeasurprise. He was a bright, cheery old gentleman, and though he had not been long in Massillon yet he had many warm

#### For Libel.

friends. Mr. and Mrs. Kemp followed

the body to Winchester.

August Heimann, of Massillon, has commenced sait for criminal libel against Xavier Kern, jr., and asks for 55,000 damages. The plaintill asserts that previous to the year 1887 he was engaged in a lucrative business of manufacturing miners' drilling machines. At the time mentioned the defendant wrote letters to agents of his in Ohio and Indiana, stating that the machine handled was an infringement on his, and as the plaintiff was insolvent, would come on the agents. It is alleged that printed circulars were circulated and sent to his agents warning them to cease handling the machines, as suit would be commenced against them in the United States courts. Canton Re-



The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is worthy your confidence. It is peculiar in that It strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it cradicates disease. Give it a trial. Hood's Sarsabarilla is sold by all druggists.

Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

J.V. R. SKINNER, Wall Paper! New Spring Styles.

We have a special line of

Elegant Bronze Paper, For 25c per Roll.

These are not old patterns, but tresh NEW GOODS. Call and see them.

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Hartshorn Spring Rollers 60 Cents. J.V.R.SKINNER.

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Twenty-five years have rolled by since the desperate struggle occurred that, on the 6th and 7th of April, 1862, broke down the chief barrier to the Mississippi valley and paved the way for the occupation by the untional forces of every important point between Memphis and New Orleans. Yet even after this long period, it is still conceded that the battle of Shiloh, notwithstanding its far reaching results, was a move upon the military chess board not contemplated by the authorities on either side until a very short time prior to the beginning of the combat, Gen. Sherman says in his memoirs that "Halleck's intentions were to break up railway communications between the Mississippi end Tennessee rivers. We did not fortify our camps because we had no orders to do so, and because such a course would naturally have made our raw men " Gen. Buell testifies that "the movement of troops up the Tennessee was purely an expeditionary service, and after some altempts to debark at other points further up the river. Pittsburgh Landing was finally cheen as the most eligible for the temporary Object? and, if ally, then Beauregard, in a recent review of the campaign, remarks: "To say that any one, including Gen. Johnston and myself, and thought of Corinth, and could have designated it as the strategic point of the Shiloh campaign, before the eresay had given evidence of any hostile knovements from or near Pitisburg Landing on the Tennessee river, is sheer fully, and searcely needs contradiction to be so pro-

It is also beyond question that there were Inadequate preparations, unincessary delays, Lost opportunities and sundry other obstacles to really decisive success on both sides; and for a quarter of a contary, they have been themes of recrimination and exculpatory 🕰 dements, with no other result than to rewere and confirm the memory of faults.

#### A RETROSPECT.

Missouri having been secured to the Union, the principal field of activity was transferred to Kentucky and Tennessee, and Maj. Gen. Rallick placed in chief command of all the errodes in the valley of the Mississippi, with kendiquarters at St. Louis. These included the army of the Ohio, Gen. Don Carlos Buell; the army of the Tennessee, Gen. Grant: the Army of the Mississippi, Gen. Pope, and that of Gen. S. R. Curtis, in southwestern Mis-geari. This was in February, 1862. Gen. W. T. Sherman was posted at Paducali for the purpose of facilitating operations on the Ten-rossee and Cumberland rivers, and in the meantime was organizing out of the new troops arriving there a division for himself when he should be allowed to take the field by Gen. Halleck. The latter thus had subject to his general orders an aggregate of 125,000 men ôf all arms. The Confederate line of defense extended

cost and west, from Columbus on the Missis-Figgs, to Bowling Green (Forts Done'son and Figgi, to Bowling Green (Forts Done'son and Henry being near the center.) The department was under the command of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, a distinguished officer of the chi army and a lifelong friend and confi-dants, of Jefferson Davis, this forces consisted of 45,000 effectives, of whom 14,000 were with him at Bowling Green; 15,000 under the bishop general, Leonidas Polk, at Columbus end neighborhood, and the remainder at Forts Henry and Donelson, Clarkesville and elsewhere, under command of Gens. Buckner, Rushrod R. Johnson, Pillow and Floyd. The capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, having strend the Confederate line, the evacuation of Columbus, Bowling Green and Nashville, followed, and with the fall of Island Number 10, New Madrid, and the opening of the Mis-Ke-ippi to Fort Pillow, the national authority was established over the whole of the state of Kentucky, and Tennessee became a thoroughfare for both army and fleet. It was a spice lid series of successes and Grant stepped at once into national fame. sine into national fame,

Johnston and Benuregard now retired monthward it being evident to the military mind that the Memphis and Charleston railroad between Memphis and Chattanooga would constitute the new line, and that the concentration of troops must therefore take place somewhere in that vicinity. But where? The answer was a problem to the commanders on both sides.

## THE FIRST ORDER.

The first movement that appeared to suggest itself to the mind of Gen. Halleck was expedition up the Tennessee, from

which "strong, light parties might he sent out" and acec. Jingly on March he wrote Gen. 🥨 Grant, who was then at Fort Henry: Transports will be

Transports will be sent you as soon as possible to move your column up the Tennessee river. The main object of this main object of this expedition will be to stroy the railroad Ege over Bear Jan over Bear ock, near Eastport,

Crack, near Eastport, Cliss, and also the connections at Cerioth, Jack-son and Hambolat. It is thought best that these man and Hambolat. It is thought best that these Ron and Humbolat. It is thought best that these objects shall be attempted in the order named. Strong detachments of cavalry, light setillery. Supported by infantry, may by rapid movements reach these points without very serious opposition. Avoid any general engagement with strong forces. It will be better to retreat than to risk a general battle. This should be strongly impressed upon the officers sent with the expedition from the river. Having accomplished these objects, you will return to Danville and move on Paris.

Such was the first innortant order issued in Such was the first important order issued in



promptly gathered To the three divisions from Fort Donelson-First GEN, C. F. SMITH. Second and Third. eramanded by Gens, C. F. Smith, McChail Lewis Wallace-were added Shorman. Gen Smith being in commund of the expedition, eisdivision was communded by L. ig. Gen. W. H. L. Wallace.

FEELING THE WAY.

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ing arrived on the 13th, Gen. Sherman was ordered to land at some point below Eastport and cut the Memphis and Charleston railroad between Tuscumbia and Corinth. Passing Pittsburg Landing, he learned that on a former trip up the river Capt. Gwin, of the gunboat, found posted there a Confederate regiment (the Eighteenth Louisiana), and accordingly sent word to Gen. Smith that troops might properly be ordered to that

Returning to headquarters on the night of the 14th, Sherman reported his inability to carry out the orders of Gen. Halleck, whereupon he was instructed by Gen. Smith to "disembark his own division and that of Gen. Hurlbut, which had also arrived at Pittsburg Landing; to take positions well back, and to leave room for his whole army, adding that he would soon come up in person and move out in force to make the lodgment on the railroad contemplated by Gen. Halleck," Inasmuch as the credit of choosing this landing as the most advantageous position that was offered, belongs to Gen. C. F. Smith, it may be remarked here that when he was a commandant of the military academy at West Point, Grant and Sherman were here as cadets.

Frequent reconnoissances now disclosed the fact that every road and path was occupied by the enemy's pickets. As early as the 16th Sherman, accompanied by Lieut. Col. (aftergeneral) McPherson, advanced about ten miles from the river to a place near Monterey on Pea ridge, where he learned that the trains were bringing large masses of men into Corinth, and accordingly wrote to Gen Grant: "We cannot reach the Memphis and Charleston railroad without a considerable engagement, which is prohibited by Gen. Halleck's instructions." He also reported the he was "strongly impressed with the importance of the position, both for its land advantages and strategic position. The ground itself admits of easy defense by a small command, and yet affords admirable camping ground for 100,000 men," These incidents ground for 100,000 men." These incidents may appear insignificant, but they have an important relation to the results.



THE FIELD OF SHILOR,

Before referring to the above map for more exact details of positions and localities, the ender will be assisted by bearing in mind the ligure of a quadrilateral or parallelogram, the right side of which is the Tennessee river flowing nearly due north, the upper or north side Owl creek, and the lower or south side Lick creek, both of these streams flowing toward the Tennessee river in a northeasterly direction, and being from three to five miles spart. Near their toouth were swamps filled with backwater from the Tenoessee and impassable except where the road crosses, them, The inclosed space was a rolling table land about 100 feet above the river level, with either slope broken.

into deep and fre- 🛪 into deep and a quent ravines. two streams. One of these was known is Diffs branch disabout 600 4 of these was known and is about 600.) yards above the anding. Another important ravine in the history of



the battle is called SHILOH CHURCH. Tillman's or Briar creek, and runs almost due मानुष्या, सुभाविक and a quarter from the river, dividing the table land into two main ridges. Oak creek is a confluent of Owl creek, and it extends bull way never the front or south side of the last ledeld, passing near Shiloh church, a small log practing house situated two miles and a half in a southwesterly direction from Pittsburg Landing. For the most part the land was covered with timber or a dense undergrowth, with here and there open fields of from twenty to eighty acres.

It was generally agreed that the position of the Union army was strong. Guarded on either flank by impassable streams and morasses, protected by a sucression of ravines and acclivities, commanded by eminences to the rear, it seemed safe from attack and easy to defend But no earthworks were thrown up or timber feiled, or natural advantages improved, and it is still a controverted question whether the Confederates were expected until they came.

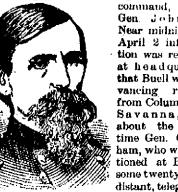
#### GETTING INTO LINE. The war department having, on the 11th of

March, authorized the consolidation of the army of Gen. Buell with that of Halleck, the former was ordered to march his forces at once to Savanna, although Florence, a point further up the Tennessee. was the rendezvous designated in the original plans of the commander in chief. The fact had at last become impressive that Johnston and Beauregard were massing their troops at Corinth, and instead of a hurried dash by a flying column to tear up a section of railway, the programme now contemplated a struggle between great armies for the possession of the most vital strategic point in the southwest. The movement of Buell's forces from Nashville began March 15. On the 17th Grant arrived at Savanna, and within an hour issued orders for the concentration of the whole force. The selection by Gen. Smith of Pittsburg Landing was approved, and the troops were moved rapidly. The division of Gen. Lew. Wallace, however, was ordered to Crump's Landing. five miles below Pittsburg, to be within supporting distance and guard the road Pardy. Grant personally remained at Savanna to superintend the organization of troops constantly arriving, and in order that be might more readily communicate with Gen. Buell during his march to the river. While visiting the forces at Pittsburg every day, he left Gen. Sherman to exercise free control in the assignment of regiments and brigades, and in the choice of camping places. The position of the latter was therefore re sponsible, and his influence upon the fate of the army important. Meanwhile, Halleck's instructions to Grant continued very positive, "not to bring on a general engagement until the arrival of Buell." Grant, however, cuter-tained a different view and believed that "the sooner the attack was made, the easier would be the task of taking the place." Gen. Prentiss new reported for duty, and about Murch 25 six new regiments were organized by him in two brigades which were thereafter known as the Sixth division.

CONCENTRATING AT CORINTH. In four weeks after the evacuations of the Confederate positions in Tennessee, fragments of commands from Bowling Green, Ky.

under Hardes; Columbus, Ky., under Polk, and Pensacola, Mobile and New Orleans, under Bragg, with such new levies as could be bastily raised, were united at or near Corinth and for the first time organized as an army. fourth, commanded by Gen. Stephen A. Hurls Briggs, "in which there was more enthusiasin than all a fitth commanded by Gen. W. T. than discipling against the discipline against the dis "He was a beteroreneous mass," says Gen. edge and not explor them is tenetion. Rifles, smoothlers for kets-many of them with the and this and stock—and shotguns of all sizes and potterns, held place in the same regi-Events now lagan to move briskly. Gen | ments," This may a mant 30,000 of all arms,

manded by Gons. Polk, Bragg, Hardes and Breckinridge, with Beauregard second in



Near midnight of April 2 information was received at headquarters that Buell was advancing rapidly from Columbia to Savanna, and about the same time Gen. Cheatham, who was stationed at Bethel. some twenty miles distant, telegraph-

GEN. LEW WALLACE. ed that a large body of the enemy, which he supposed to be Gen. Lew Wallace's division, had appeared in his front with an apparent purpose to attack. Under these circumstances the Confederate commanders promptly decided to assume the aggressive, and before daylight Beauregard had drawn up the plan of march and battle, and orders were issued for a forward movement. It was intended to reach the enemy's front in time to attack on the morning of the 5th, but owing to the heavy rains that had fallen, together with the failure of one of the divisions to come up, the formation of the lines was not completed until the afternoon of that day. Although Gen. Johnston's headquarters at this moment were less than two miles from the Federal encampment, it does not appear that the near presence of his army was even sus-

FACE TO FACE.

The relative positions of the two armies at this time were as follows: The Federals occupied "a continuous line from Lick creek on the left, to Owl creek, a branch of Snake creck, on the right, facing nearly south, and possibly a little west." Their first line was held by Gens. Sherman's and Prentiss' divisions, extending from a bridge on Owl creek to the Lick creek ford. Gen. Sherman's first brigade, Col. McDowell, formed the extreme right; his fourth, Col. Buckland, was west of the Shiloh church and rested on it, and his third, Col. Hildebrand, was east of the church and also rested on it. Then began the line of Prentiss' division, and afterwards, at a long interval, was posted Sherman's second brigade, Col. Stuart, in close proximity to lack creek. About a half a mile in rear of this line was McClernand's division, somewhat between Sherman and Prentiss. Hurling was massed and in reserve to the rear and left of Prentiss, on the read leading to Hamburg, and a mile and a half behind Stuart. The division of C. F. Smith, now commanded by Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, was two miles to the rear and supporting the right wing of the army. The artillery was under the direct command of the division commanders. The general form of the line was that of a semi circle, with its greater are on the left.

The Confederate forces were formed in three lines of battle. The first under command of Gen. Hardee, extended somewhat obliquely over a space of nearly three miles from Owl ereck on their left to Lick creek on their right. The artillery was in the immediate rear and cavalry protected the flanks. The Second corps, under Gen. Bragg, was 500 yards to the rear of the First, and arranged in similar order.

The third line was held by Polk's corps, and was deployed in columns. of brigade on the left of the Pittsburg road, its from being about 800 yards to the rear of Bragg's left wing, Breckiuridge's comnond, in rear of? Bragg's right wing, accupied a position somewhat



Polic's corps behind Brugg's left wing, be-tween the Pittsturg road and Liek creek, Polk's and Breckinridge's troops constituted the reserve, and were to be thrown forward as the exigencies required in support of the two bines of battle. The total of infantcy and urillery engaged was about 55,000, and there were besides 5,080 envalry which were chiefly used for outpost duty. The aggregate of returns make (1,15) present for duty in Grant's army at Pittsburg Landing on Sunday morn-

FIRST BLOWS.

The night of the 5th passed without alarm. Only the men on picket seemed to realize that a terrible struggle was close at hand. Even Gen. Sherman, notwithstanding the unrest that had prevailed along the front during the day, wrote to Gen. Grant: "I do not apprehend anything like an attack upon our position," and Grant on the same day dispatched Halleck: "I have scarcely the faintest idea of an attack (general one) being made upon us." Gen. Halleck kiniself advised Buell that he "would leave for Corinth in the beginning of the coming week."

Among the Confederates, however, all was activity. Long before the early dawn they had breakfasted and stripped for the bloody work of the day. Lives were formed and advanced and men looked into their comrades' eyes wondering whether they would meet again around the bivouac fire or be only some loved one's memory in a dead soldier's trench. Aroused by the hum of 40,000 men waking up for battle, pickets were thrown forward from the right of Gen. Prentiss division to ascertain the cause, a portion of the Twenty-fifth Missouri, and a little later five companies of the Twenty-first Missouri, under Col. Moore, thus having the honor of firing the first shots that rang up the curtain on the drama of Shiloh. This detachment struck a battalion of the Third Missisppi, struck a battalion of the Third abssissippi, Major Hardenstle, of Wood's brigade, Hardenstee, and the skirmishing that ensued quickly extended along the front. The entire Confederate line, two miles in length, now moved forward, the direction being such as to being it first in contact with the right of to bring it first in contact with the right of Prentiss and the left of Sherman. A broad gap, more than v mile in width, existed between these two points, and into this the Confederates plunged with a fury that was overpowering. Prentiss' forces fell back in confusion, leaving their camps in the hands of the enemy, and several of the regiments of Sherman's left were equally demoralized.

WAS IT A SURPRISE?

Whether all this rapid movement so soon after the sounding of the long roll along the national front, was a surprise, in a strictly military sense, is still among the many controverted questions connected with the battle. Lossing in his "History of the Civil War,"

Many of the officers were yet slumbering, others were dressing, others were washing or cooking. Their guns were unloaded and accountements strewn around without order. Many of the troops were without a sufficient supply of ammunition. The first infilmation that the Confederates were close upon them in force was the cry of the flying pickets pushing into camp, and the scream and crash of shells and the whistle of bails as they flew on deadly errands through the tents and the forest. It was an unexpected assumit followed by the most fearful results.

Gen. Buell, in his "Shiloh Reviewed," says:

Gen. Buell, in his "Shiloh Reviewed," says: Gen. Buell, in his "Simion Reviewed," says: I have only to remark that each revival of the question of surprise has placed the fact in a more glaring light. The enemy was known to be at hand, but no adequate steps were taken to ascertain in what force or with what design. The call to arms blended with the erash of assault, and when the whole forest on the rising ground in front dashed with the glean of bayonets, then to a Sherman, as he reports, became satisfied for the feest time that the gneary designed a determined ptfirst time that the enemy designed a determined at-

John S. C. Alibott savs:

Events now lagan to move briskly. Gen | ments | Chicago et about 40,000 of nil arms, | Caffee extreme awalened by the crash of shot and Shorth, with a portion of the expedition, have | was divided incompressible provided years | Shorth a portion of the expedition, have | was divided incompressible provided years | Shorth a portion of the expedition of

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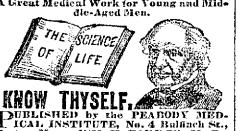
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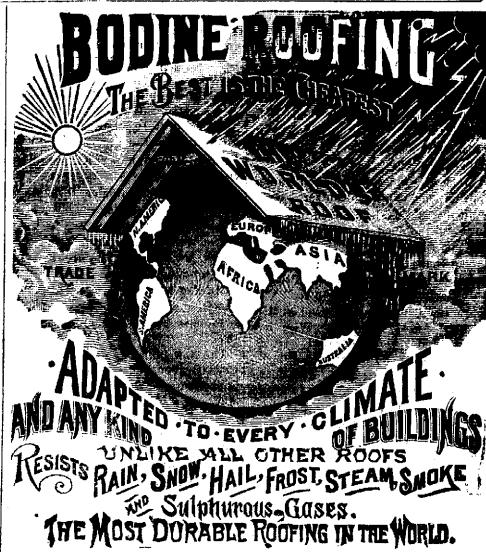
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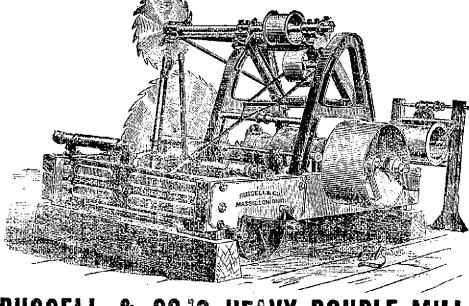
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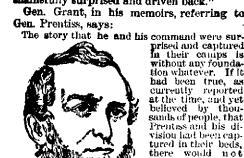
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opportunity to rally.

Gen. Grant's olographer, Professor Coppe, testifies that "at the outset our troops were chamefully surprised and driven back." Gen. Grant, in his memoirs, referring to



prised and captured in their camps is without any foundation whatever. If it had been true, as currently reported at the time, and yet believed by thousands of people, that Prentss and his division had been captured in their beds, there would not have been an all day struggle, with the loss of thousands of killed and wounded on the Confederate side. There was no hour during the day when there was not at the time, and yet

GEN. PRESTIES.

ing at some point on the line, but soldon at all points at the same time. It was a case of southern dash against northern pluck and enderance. Gen. W. T. Sherman, in his memoirs, says:

It was publicly asserted at the north that our army was taken completely by surprese; that the rebels caught us in our tents; by condited the men in their beds; that Gen. Grunt was sirunk; that Buell's opportune arrival saved the Army of the Tennessee from utter annihilation, etc. These reports were in a massive enterpolic by the property were in a massive content of the configuration. reports were, in a measure, sustained by the published opinions of Gens. Buell, Nelson and others, who had reached the steamboat landing from the east just before nightfall, when there was a large who had reached the steamboat huding from the east just before nightfull, when there was a large crowd of frightened, stampeded men who clausored and declared that our array was all destroyed and beaten. Personally I saw Gon. Grant, who with his staff visited me about 10 a.m. on the 6th, when we were desperately engaged. But we had then checked the headlong assuntt of the enemy and then held our ground. He told me that on his way upfrom Croup's landing he had ordered I ow Wallace's division to cross over Sunke creek, so as to come up on my right. He also came again just before dark and described the last assuntt made by the rebels at the ravine near the steamboat landing, which he had repelled by a havy bettery collected under Cot. J. D. Webster and other officers, and he was convinced that the battle was over for that doy. He ordered me to be ready to assume the offensive in the morning, saying that as he had observed at Fort Donelson at the class of the battle, both sides seemed defeated, and whoever assumed the offensive was sure to win.

It is undoubtedly true that the attack on

It is undoubtedly true that the attack on the raw troops produced a panie, which more or less infected other commands, but when the real death grapple occurred with veterans like those of Wallace, Hurlbut and McClerthe splendid men from Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and elsewhere in the west, who had been hardened in the service, the desperate resistance that was made and the varying fortunes of the fight demonstrated that the unexpected assault was not necessarily "a walk over." The broken character of the ground, the frequently disordered lines and shifting positions of the day, make it impossible to present here more than a panoranic view of the buttle.

#### THE BATTLE.

Staver's brigade of Hindman's division first crossed lances with that of Preutiss, while Gen. Hindman in person with Wood's brigade, struck the Fifty-third Ohio, Col. Appler, the extreme left of Sherman, which was posted on the left of Shiloh church. Cleburne's brigade attacked Buckland, and Hildebrand joining in the fray, it became a fierce blow for blow along the entire front. Though men on both sides fell like chaff, the broken ranks continued to rally until the weaker went down to stay. Hildebrand's brigade retired in disorder, but a part of Sherman's position was on a steep and bushy slope that commanded the boggy bottom or valley of Oak creek, and this was occupied by the brigade of Col. Buckland with his men from Ohio. Here occurred one of the ugliest contests of the morning. The Confederates charged by brigades, regiments and fragments of hattal-Grape, canister, shell, round shot and minie balls swept the place like a torrid simoon. Whole ranks crumbled before the pitiless pelting of the iron rain; the ground was covered with the dead and wounded, and more were falling every second. The brayest, staggered by the red hot tempest, reeled to and fro like a ship hattling wit but still holding on its way. Even the mangled men upon the ground, bleeding and agonized with pain, uttered their feeble words of encouragement: "Go on, boys, don't mind us-take care of the old flag!" The stern, pale faces of the survivors would turn towards the officers as if to read their fate, but no voice could be heard in such a storm, and the sword alone pointed out the path of duty. Then with teeth set, lips compressed and fiery valor at white heat, they would close up the gaping ranks and fight on. Truly, this was as somebody described it, "a valley of death," and no spectacle of subhiner courage was ever presented in any country where soldiers have stood "in the

## M'CLERNAND'S WORK,

In this affair, the Sixth Mississippi alone lost 300 killed and wounded out of 425 men. Meanwhile, McClernand had rapidly got under arms and endeavored to support Sherman's left, but his third brigade was forced back with the fugitives from Sherman's now broken lines, with the loss of six pieces of artillery. Nor were all of the Confederates m a condition to follow. Stragglers were thronging the captured camps, decimated commands had retired from action, and the generals were busy in bringing together their scattered troops. Beauregard was in com-mand on the Confederate left and Johnston

on the right. During the forenoon a concerted movement was made on McClernand's entire front Again. there were brave charges and counter charges, and more than once the ground was lost and regained. Mc-Dowell's brigade of Sherman's division, consisting of

the Sixth lowa, Forty-sixth Ohio, GEN. BEAUREGARD. and Fortieth Illinois, battered like heroes against the enemy's extreme left, but the result was as before, a recession to the left and rear. The brigade of Col. Marsh, which included the Eleventh, Twentieth, Forty-fifth and Forty-eighth Illinois, was subjected to one of the hottest onslaughts of the day. In one of the hottest onslaughts of the day. In five minutes nearly all of the field officers were killed or wounded, together with all the horses of Burrow's battery which was posted on his center. The first brigade also retired in disorder. The third brigade, enfliaded and turned on its left flank did the same, and its commander. Col. Raith, was mortally wounded. When the division reformed its right still connected with Sherman while the left was protected by the ravines and impenetrable thickets that intervened between it and the division of W. H. L. Wallace. The struggle continued with varying success until late in the afternoon. At one time McClernand pushed the enemy half a mile through and beyond his camp, but the advantage was only temporary. Fresh assaults forced him with the division of the division of the struggle continued with varying success until late in the afternoon. At one time McClernand pushed the enemy half a mile through and beyond his camp, but the advantage was only temporary. camp, but the advantage was only temporary. Fresh assaults forced him still further rearward, where he received the final attack made that day on the Federal right. The resistance was gallent, obstinate and worthy of the men who made it, and when it was over they went into bivouac for the night.

awakened, but we refound dead two days after in their bests. There was no time to organize, no old washed out road running nearly to the old washed out road running nearly to the Corinth road. On the right of the lat-

ter was placed Hickenlooper's battery. Gen. Grant visited the spot, approved the position and directed Prentiss to "Hold it at all hazards." Right royally was the command obeyed. Marching to his support, Gen. W. support, Gen. W. H. L. Wallace,

posted Col. Tuttle GEN. W. H. L. WALLACE. with the Second, Seventh, Twelfth and Fourteenth Iowa regiments on his right, and Col. Sweeney with the Eighth Iowa. Seventh, Fiftieth, Fifty-second, Fiftyseventh and Fifty-eighth Illinois regiments on the right of Col. Tuttle Sweeney's right reached the edge of a wide, deep ravine filled with impenetrable thickets extending far to his rear and running into the ravine of Brier creek. Such was the place that become famous among the Confederates

as "The Hornet's Nest,"

The first assault made was by Gladden's brigade; and now begin a series of some of the most desperate engagements of the battle. Gen. Gladden having been mortally wounded in the charge of the early morning, the command devolved on Col. Adams. The line is barely formed at 10 o'clock, when the southern men are seen confidently advancing through the dense thickets against the unseen foe. They are permitted to come well within range, when suddenly there flashes from 3,000 rifles a blaze of fire. The deep notes of Hicken-looper's guns mingle with the troble of the small arms that echoes through the forest and small arms that echoes through the forest, and the gray canopy of smoke that rests above the scene tells where death is being scattered on every side. The well known "rebel yell" rings out as the column presses forward and the ground is dotted with the wounded and dead. But the leaden storm beats in their faces with a flerceness that nothing human can withstand, and the crippled brigade recoils to the cover of the woods. Gen. A. P. Stewart's command of Polk's corps is now sent forward, and once, twice, thrice, it repeals the grand effort to carry the position, but with no better success than before, Gen. Gibson's brigade of Bragg's corps surges in and takes its place. Again that hurricano of lead. The angry balls fly in showers and seem to bear a death warrant in every devilish screech. An entilading fire from the battery cuts down the men by ranks, like swaths of grass under the mower's scythe, and yet others continue to step into the path of death with cheerful alacrity, it seems, and fall with a battle cry upon their lips. Three times has Gibson chevral and three times has Gibson of the path of the charged and three times has Gibson of the control of the cont charged, and three times been repulsed. Gen. Bragg now impatiently directs one of his stall, Col. Lockett, his chief engineer, to ride forward to a central regiment, that has been driven back, and carry its colors to the front. "The flag must not go back again," he said. The officer, obeying the order, dashes through the line of battle, seizes the colors from the color bearer, and exclaims: "Gen. Bragg says these colors must not go to the rear." While he is talking the color sergeant is shot down. Anofficer approaches to the rear. sergeant is shot down. An onicer approaches with a bullet hole in each cheek, the blood streaming from his mouth, and asks: "What are you doing with my colors, sir?" "I'm obeying Gen. Bragg's orders to hold them where they are." "Let me have them." was the reals: "if any man carries these colors the reply; "if any man carries these colors but the color bearer, I am the man. Tell Gen. Bragg that I will see that these colors are in the right place. But he must attack this position in flank; we can never earry it alone from the front." The officer who spoke commanded the Fourth Louisiana, and instantly riding back to Gen. Bragg to emphasize the previous request made for artillery by Gen. Gibson, he was met with the stern answer: "Col. Allen, I want no faltering now!" Stung to the quick, he returned to his regiment, and once more there was a wild, slope only to be dashed to death. It was splendid nurder! Col. Allen afterward became Governor Allen, of Louisiana. Such were the kind of men whom Prentiss and Wallace fought on that eventful day from 9 in the mercing mild.

noon before one was captured and the other Finding that the position could not be carried by direct assault, Bragg now determined on a combined flank movement. First, all the guns within reach were brought up and concentrated on the one little buttery, standing at the salient point where Prentiss and Wallace joined, that had reaped such a harvest among the lines of the enemy. Benarvest among the mes of the enemy. Before this terrible fire, Hickenlooper was compelled to withdraw. By 4:30 o'clock fighting in front of Sherman and McClernand naving ceased, Gens. Cheatham, Trabne, Johnson and Russell, seeing that Wallace could not be approached across the dense thicket filling the great region where the thicket filling the great ravine which pro-tected his right, felt their way to the plateau in his rear, where they met the combined forces under Bragg in front of Hurlbut's camp. Moving thus against the remnants of the two divisions, they inclosed them almost in a circle; a struggle ensued, but further resistance was useless, and the brave Wallace was mortally wounded. The Second and Seventh Iowa, led by Col. Tuttle, now cut their way out and reached Pittsburg Landing, but Prentiss, true to his orders from Gen. Grant, firmly remained at his post, and "having lost ever, thing but honor, sur-rendered his httle band. It comprised 2,200 men. And so ended the famous fight in 'the hornet's nest.'"

in the morning until 5 o'clock in the after-

## LAST BLOWS.

It will be remembered that the extreme left of the national line was protected by Sherman's Second brigade, under Col. Stuart. Early in the day a sharp engagement occurred without definite results, but Hurlbut curred without definite results, but Hurlbut being present as a support, and apparently holding that portion of the left with a good deal of tenacity, Gen. Johnston ordered another attack upon the position for the purpose of breaking down the only barrier that remained in that part of the field between the Confederate line

and the landing. The movement was not successful and the assault was repeated. One of the Tennessee regiments becoming demoralized by the desperate resistance encountered, refused to again advance, and at this junctthe com-

mander in chief, accompanied by GEN. HURLBUT. Gen. Breckinridge and Governor Harris, of Tennessee, rode to their front and promised to lead them himself. The hitherto reductant to lead them himself. The hitherto reluctant soldiers, now roused to enthusiasm by such a distinguished leadership, charged and carried the slope. But it was at a terrible cost to the Confederates. After he had passed through the ordeal of the charge unburt, a chance shot struck Gen. Johnston in the leg, severing an important artery. His clothes were pierced by missiles, the sue of his boot had been torn by a bullet and his horse shot in four places, but he himself did not know that been torn by a bullet and his horse shot in four places, but he himself did not know that he had received a severe wound until Governor Harris, seeing him redling in his saddle, rode up and asked if he was hurt. "Yes," was the reply, "and I fear mortally." The dying general was removed from his horse, and there upon the field he had so nearly won his spirit passed away. This was about 2:30 o'clock. Gen. Bragg assuming the command, remewed as aults were now made on the Federal left, the position was finally turned and

eral left, the position was finally turned and in a couple of hours more the weary rem-nants of the Federal army were under the "THE HORNET'S NEST."

Only a part of the story of the attack on Prentiss has been told. After retreating through his camps in the morning, the new position he occupied was the strongest of the day. His left was the southern end of a fackson and others, who had closed in around the landing, were preparing to assault this last position. Beauregard was at his headquarters near Shiloh meeting house with the rear of his army in a state of demoralization,

thousands of rapacious soldiers being engaged in loading themselves down with the spoils of the Federal camps. The men at the front were likewise reduced to thin lines, and indisposed to advance in 🚎 the face of the shells from the gunboats that were bursting in every? direction, Gen.

Bragg himself ad- GEN. A. S. JOHNSTON. mitted that the troops "had done all that they would do and had better be withdrawn," and Gen. Chalmers, who was at the landing preparing to attack the reserve artillery and its support, likewise confessed that "the men were too much exhausted to storm the batteries on the hill." Under these circumstances, just before sunset, orders were issued to cease hostilities, collect the scattered forces and he ready to meet the expected onset of Lew Wallace's fresh division and Buell's forces at daylight. Whether this was another "los opportunity" will doubtless always remain a subject of debate in military circles.

THE END OF THE FIRST DAY. The scene around Pittsburg Landing at this hour is indescribable. Even when Gen. Grant arrived at 10 o'clock in the morning, the panic stricken stragglers might have been counted by thousands. Gen. Buell, who was also an eye witness, says, the mouth of Snake creek was full of them swimming Snake creek was full of them swimming across. The number at nightfall would not have fallen short of 15,000, including those who had passed down the river and the demoralized fragments about the camps on the plateau. Men mounted and on foct, and wagons with their teams, all struggling to force their way to the river, were mixed up in apparently inextricable confusion." Gen. Ammen's brigade of Nelson's division Gen. Ammen's brigade of Nelson's division arriving about six o'clock, were promptly deployed into line to meet any threatened attack, but the enemy fell back, the exhausted soldiers sought their bivonue, and the bloody work of Sunday was finished.

#### NIGHT.

The day closed upon a scene that has had no parallel on the western comment. With the gathering shades of night came silence, and the two armies, like torn and bloody gladiators, but each alert, rested from their struggle. Grant's forces had retired to the camps of Geas. W. H. L. Wallace and Hurlbut, while the equally scattered troops of Beauregard bivouacked in the camps of Sherman, McClomand and Prentiss. Soon after dark the rain descended in torrents, and all through the dreary hours the means of the wounded mingled with the pitiless beating of the storm and the sullen thunder from the guiboats, which every fifteen minutes sent a shell far inland to explode and banish sleep. To Gen. Grant, however, all this was a golden opportunity. "To-morrow," he said, to a group of officers gathered around him at the landing, "they will be exhausted, and we will go at them with fresh men," and when after midnight he shut, on the ground with his go at them with treat men, and when after midnight he slept on the ground, with his head on the sump of a tree for a pillow, it was to dream of the coming victory. Nelson's division was already in sight and Crittenden and McCook were near at hand, while Con Tare Walham with his frush division. Gen. Lew Wallace, with his fresh division,

was present to redeem the error of the day.

In this connection, it will be remembered that Gen. Wallace was left to defend the im-mense stores of the army at Crump's Landing and to resist any feint of the enemy that might be made at that point. About 11 o'clock in the morning Grant had sent him a verbal order to move his division and form on Sherman's right, but it was issued before the Federals were driven back from their lines. Fortunately, before he reached the rear of the Confederates, he was overtaken while on his way by an aide with orders to countermarch. But instead of six miles, his trease ways delived to make the confederates. troops were obliged to march fifteen, and thus they did not reach the scene of conflict until after sunset.

Gen. Buell, 7,000 men at the utmost of the Army of Tennessee, besides Lew Wallace's 5,000, were ready to take part the struggle



which was to be renewed in the morning, Seven thousand had been killed or wounded. 3,000 were prisoners, about thirty pieces of artillery were in the hands of the enemy, and at least 15,000 were absent from the ranks and hopelessly demoralized. During the even-

GEN. BUELL ing Gens. Grant and Buell met at Sherman's headquarters, and it was there arranged that the attack should be begun at daylight. Gen. Lew Wallace occupied the right of line, resting on Snake creek; Sherman, McClernand and Hurlbut, with the remnants of Wallace's and Prentiss' men, were posted next from right to left, while McCook, Crittenden and Nelson, of Buell's army, in the order named, constituted the left wing. The skirmishing began early, the advanced outposts of Nelson being the first to strike those of the enemy. The Confederate right consisted of Hardee's corps, with Chalmer's and Jackson's brigades of Bragg's corps. Gen Bragg was on the left with two Gen. Bragg was on the left with the corps. Gen. Bragg was on the left with the remainder of his command, and Clarke's division of Polk's corps and Trabue's Kentucky brigade. Gen. Breckinridge was on the left of Hardee, and Gen. Polk fell into line between Bragg and Breckinridge. From the beginning of the contest the fighting was severe at every point. Several times the ground was lost and won, batteries were taken and retaken, and Federals and Confederates lay side by side in the dense woods and muddy fields through which they had struggled for the possession of the camps. It struggled for the possession of the camps. It was evident long before noon, however, that the enemy was being pushed steadily back and the ground conquered by them the day before, stubbornly surrendered. The musketry at times surpassed in its volume and execution anything of the kind yet known in the war; tents were riddled with bullet holes; one tree not eighteen inches in holes; one tree not eighteen inches in diameter was struck by ninety balls not ten feet from the ground, and mangled horses, mutilated men, living and dead, broken gun carriages and all the nameless debris of a battlefield were spread around in appalling con-

Seeing his troops beginning to lag, and exhausted regiments dropping out of line, Beauregard between 2 and 8 o'clock sent word to his extreme right to retreat in alternate lines. This movement was under the command of Breckinbridgs, and it is conceded was conducted with steadiness and with no command of Breckinbridge, and it is conceded was conducted with steadiness and with no attempt to follow. Indeed Gen. Grant, in his report to Halleck, says that his force was "too much fatigued from two days bard fighting and exposure in the open air, to a drenching rain in the intervening night to pursue immediately." Breckingidge, that night camped about a mile and a half from the battefield, and the next day moved three miles further to the rear. The other commands with their fragments marched back to their with their fragments marched back to their encampments around Corinth.

encampments around Corinth.

In the "Medical and Burgical History of the War," the loss in killed, wounded and missing on the Federal side during the two days' fighting is fixed at 13,578. According to Beauregard, the aggregate of Confederate loss was 10,699. And so ended the hattle of Shiloh. The flag of the Union floated once more along the lines from which it had been driven, and the first foot prints were made in that wonderful campaign which, beginning at Donelson, took definite shape at Corinth and Memphis, recovered the Mississippi from Vicksburg to New Orleans, chrystalized in "The March to the Sea." and culminated at Appomattox Court House.

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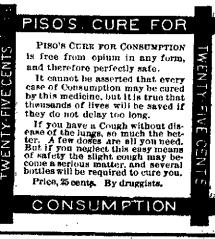
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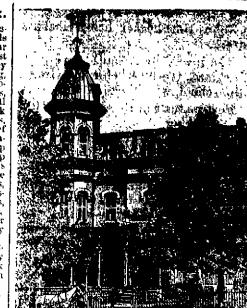


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## TO AGENTS.

Do Not Forget the Elegant

the proprietors of this paper propose

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Notice to Correspondent: --Communications are solicited from all parts of the county. To ensure publication the same week all letters must reach the Independent office not LATER THAN WEDNESDAY NOON. Letters must be brief and to the rout and all are subject to revision and and all are subject to revisiod and the point, an condensation.

#### DALTON

to Cleveland last Friday. Miss Nettie Welty returned home

here last evening from Mansfield.

visited friends in town the past week. On last Thursday Mr. William

Miss Flora Williams, of Canal

William Graber was arrested and brought before Mayor Pope for selling liquor on Sunday. Fine five

Charles Hatfield stopped here a few days on his his way to New York. where he has secured a position with

ticket was elected, with the exception of Robert Stinson, Republican, who was elected by twenty-six majority.

The engineer of the Cleveland Southern Railroad was in town several days making a survey of the new road. He reports everything

tage of the low rates and went to hear Gilmore's Band. They all report a good time

Elhenny, Martin Schultz and William Locke, councilmen: Frank Kosier, marshal; J. M. Fiscus, water works trustee; G. C. Race and F. F. H. education.

Chapman friends.

is now a law, taking effect in August. assembly did very little legislation for labor, they can point their con-

considered an honor to Mr Reese for a Democratic postmaster to come this far for his man and then pick up

By the way, we see from an inter view with Hon. S. A. Conrad that he is a candidate for lieutenant governor only, and speculation us to his successor in the Senate has already begun. It is customary with both par nomination, without opposition, and we would say in the event of Mr. Conrad failing to receive the nomination for lieutenant governor, why not hold his old position for him? He certainly need not feel backward in erossing swords with Hon. John McBride. By all means give us S A. Conrad on some part of our ticket this fall.

of our Jefferson, returned to her home in Youngstown, last Saturday.

Our township election was interesting and resulted in a clean Re-R Porter as their candidate pulled through with a very close shave. The much talked of Danneworth case is now settled.

AROOKFIELD.

John Dornhecker has a malarial

The township schools have about all closed, the blast eing the Greenville school, which closes this week.

Fortunatus Smith and Clark Gaddis are lying dangerously ill. The former with a severe attack of gastritis, and the latter with congestive føver.

While Fred. Smith and his family were attending church at Brookfield last Sunday, their house, situated near Myers' church, two miles from this place, caught fire from a defective flue and was burned to the ground. The neighbors succeeded in saving everything in the house. Had it not been for this the loss would have fallen heavily upon Mr. Smith. As it is, the loss is estimated

election in Tuscarawas township: Trustee, Henry H. Snyder, Democrat: Clerk, Henry Madder. Democrat; Treasurer, Cyrus Stover, Dem-Leightner and Miss Tillie Minks ocrat; Assessor, John J. Weffer, Democrat; Justice of the Peace, Sylvester Higerd, Republican; Constables, J. Pliny Shilling and S. W, Zupp, Republicans. John R. Walter. Prohibition candidate for justice of the neace, received one hundred votes, the balance of the Prohibition ticket about twenty-five.

nome this week.

Evan Owens spent a few days with his parents last week.

go west soon to visit an aunt-

One of our saloonists is going out of the business. Glad to hear it.

Il at his beautiful home on the hill Easter and missionary meeting at the McFarren church next Sunday

Mr. A. F. Klingel and family came up from Bolivar to visit his brother last week.

Ben Hall moved Thursday to the farm near Orrville owned by Dr. M. L. Baughman.

Election passed off very quietly. This is a Democratic precinct, but a few left their old parties for the Pro-

Lebanon, was bought by Mr. Ben. Blackstone, to be farmed by Daniel Snavely.

School at McFarren's closed on Tuesday. The day was remembered by the friends of education. The spring term begins in one week, Pope, members of the board of ed- under the guidance of Mr. Gallatin.

## A Card to My Friends.

Mrs. David A. Thomas and sister, guess who was the youngest of the men of Elton, spont last Sunday with their | gathered at my home in congratulations o me last friday, or however difficult John Miller, a son of William G., to decide who of the number had carried broke his arm while wrestling with down from 1818 to the present time, the one of his playmates at school last largest share of the burdens of life, it is something of even greater difficulty for me to express how touched I was, and how gladdened I was by the coming and presence of my friends on this my Although the sixty-seventh general sixty-ninth birthday. Surely one need never hesitate to own his years if he can grasp hands in such friendship with so honorable men who are just as old. It was good, it helped me to believe anew that real friendliness is not gone

me through these years, and others who so kindly joined them in noticing my birthday, and providing so sumptuous a repast for the occasion, were Mr. and Mrs. William Kitzmiller, Mr. and Mrs. Slusser, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hanna, Dr. and Mrs. Leeper, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. Oberlin, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Core, Mr. J. Lowe, Mr. Geo. Harsh, Dr. and Mrs. Bailey, Mr. C. F. Ricks, Mrs. J. Ryder, Miss Fannie Clarke, Miss Ollie Elsass, and Miss Hilda Edman alt of Massillon, Mr. and Mrs. Slaybaugh, and Dr. Harmount, of Canton, Mrs. Julia Stevens and son, and Miss Cormly of Wooster, and Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Chidester, of Massillon. To all of whom my gladness and sentiment find expression in the real desire that their years may increase in joy and hope even faster than they do in number, and that they may in every way be their happiest E. Chidester.

## Resolutions of Respect.

to the memory of the late Louis Zellers were adopted by the Massillon Steamer Company No. 1 at a meeting held Tuesday evening, of which company he had for a number of years been an active member and the efficient engineer of

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all wise providence to remove from our midst our friend and co-worker, therefore be

midst we mourn for one who was in ample of all. Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family

and friends of the deceased. KERN ACKERMAN, )

Ed. Ertle, Com. HENRY SUHR.

Peculiar in medicinal merit and wonderful cures-Hood's Sarsaparilla. Now is the time to take it. for now it will do the most good.

worthy Happenings and Events. The funeral of the late Gen. Ripley took place at Charleston, S. C., Sunday, and was an imposing affair.

The charred remains of Mrs. John Maurice were found in the ruins of her burned home, near St. Paul, Minn. Foul play is suspected. The board of trade of Fostoria, O., will put down gas wells and promise to supply

manufacturing establishments free of charge. Miss Normie Bruff, a school teacher of Indiana township, Monroe county, Indiana, suicided by hanging. Ill health and melancholy.

The Montgomery, Ala., military companies have formally withdrawn from the Washington drill. The Atlanta Rifles will follow their example.

W. H. Crawford's trotters, Problem and Alert, were sold at auction at San Francisco, Saturday, the former to Mr. Burnett, of Chicago, for \$3,400, and the latter to John Armstrong, of Detroit, for \$3,800.

Jealous Herman Knauf, Saturday evening at Chicago, shot his sweetheart, Lizzie Zinke and himself. Both may die. Chinese opium firms, unsuccessful in an

attempt to smuggle their drug into the Sandwich islands, offer \$5,000 for King Kalakaua's The Cunard steamship Scythia arrived safely at Boston, Sunday. The sensational

rumors of a disaster on the coast at Scituate were entirely groundless. In a fight over business troubles between A. C. Brown and M. A. Cockerham, of Coushatta, La., Sunday, Brown and Henry Scheen, a son-in-law of Cockerham, were

Mrs. Watson, wife of a New York merchant, supposed to have been killed in the Lectonia (O.) railroad accident, and still later rumored to be the victim of the roadside murder at Rahway, N. J., has turned up alive in Omaha.

The defense in the Haddock murder trial at Sioux City have a witness who swears he saw the murder: that Arensdorf is not the murderer, but a man who answers the description of Leavitt, one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution. ,

The jury in the Schwartz-Watts express robbery case, Morris, Ill., attended church Sunday. Minister Axtell, learning of their presence, delivered a most sensational sermon, prejudicial to the prisoners. The incident will be made the basis for a new trial in

case of conviction. Fourteen people ate ice cream at Police Sergeant Hedrick's house, Memphis, and an hour afterward had it pumped out of them again, meanwhile suffering terrible cramps. Poison mysteriously found its way into the

Four thousand emigrants started west from Castle Garden, Monday.

Slosson defeated Schaefer at cushion carons, at Chicago; score, 500 to 485.

The Upper Michigan peninsula had the heaviest snow tall of the season Monday. George Skidmore, a notorious English thief, wanted in London was arrested in Chicago.

The total redemption of trade dollars, according to the latest return, amounts to 彩いた735 Noah Harper, a colored man, hying inne

miles east of Mechanicsburg, O., whopped his twelve-versold child to death. A. N. Sutton, of the Drug and Chemical

company, Cincinnati, died of an overdose of morphine at the Marine hospital. Mrs Damel Slonder, of Elkhart county, Indiana, is recovering from serious illness through the treatment of transfusion of blood

from her husband's veins. City Marshal Hamilton, of Lancaster, Ky., shot and killed Joseph P. Turner, a well known farmer, who was drunk and murderously inclined.

## MARKET REVIEW.

Usewhere for April 6. FLOUR -- Fancy, \$3.70% 1.00; family, \$3.40@

WHEAT No 3 red, 1855 81c; No 2, 556 84c. CORN No. 3 mixed, 3 let No. 2 mixed 395 ge. OATS No. 3 mixed, 246 2 Jet. No. 2 mixed 29 (6) 50c; No. 3 white, 31@50 5c. FORK- Pannly, \$16,00@16.25; regular, \$17,00@

EARD—kettle, Ha@f<sup>3</sup>jc. BACON Smit, dear sides, 8%c.

LARD—cettle, 1536.13c.

BACON Sont, clear sides, 8½c.

CHEESE Prime to choice Ohio, 11@12c;

New York, 13½@ He.

POULTRY—common chickens, \$2,50%,2.75 per dozen; Lair to prime, \$3,00%,3.25; choice, \$3,50%, 3.75; durks, \$2,50%,3.50; live turkeys, 9@,10c.

WOOL,—Unwasied medium clothing, 25@,26c; flue merino, 20@,21c; common, 15% li6c; fleece-washed medium clothing, 31@,38c; combing, 30@,32c; flue merino, X and XX, 189,39c; burr and cotts, 16@,18c; tub washed 31@,38c; combing, 30@,32c; flue merino, X and XX, 189,39c; burr and cotts, 16@,18c; tub washed 31@,38c; combing, 30@,32c; flue merino, X and XX, 189,39c; burr and cotts, 16@,18c; tub washed 31@,38c; pulled, 30c.

HAY—No, 1 timothy, \$10,50@,10.75; No, 2, \$9.00 @,10.90; mived, \$5.00; prartite, \$7.00@7.50; wheat; oats and rye strawy, 55,00%,6.00.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, \$3,00@,4.65, fair, \$3,00@,8.75; common, \$1,75@,2.75; stockers and be here. \$3,15@,1.50; yearlings and calves, \$2,70@,3.75.

HOGS-Select butchers, \$5.70@5.90 fair to good packing, \$5.25@5 65; fair to good light, \$5.00@ 5.30; common, \$4.60@5.00; culls, \$3.85@, 4.50. SHEEP - Common to fair, \$3.85@, 4.75; good to choice, \$4.00@4.75; common to fair lambs, \$4.00@ 4.75; good to choice, \$4.85@5.50.

Boston Wool Market.

Boston Wool Market.

Receipts of wool for the past week, 5,630 bales domestic: 346 bales foreign; sales, 141,736 lbs. domestic: 391,500 lbs. Quotations: Ohio XX and above, 36c; do XX, 31c; do X, 316,32c; do Xo. 1, 356,33c; Michigan X, 30c; Michigan No. 1, 356,33c; fine Ohio delaine, A, 38c; Michigan No. 1, 356,33c; fine Ohio delaine, A, 38c; Michigan A, 24c; unmerchantable Ohio. A. 2 @27c; No. 1 combing washed, 376,38c; Kentucky three-eights blood, combing, 30c; do one-quarter blood, combing, 30c; do one-quarter blood, combing, 29c; Texas fine, twelve months, 19c; do fine, six to eight months, 19c; do medium, twelve months, 20c; do fall, fine, 186,30c; do medium, 206,22; Georgia, unwashed, 31c; California northern spring, free, 146,15c; California burry and defective, 126,15c; free, fall, 156,20c; Southern full, 146,15c; Eastern Oregon, choice, 216,2c; Valley Oregon, No. 1, 256,20c; do, No. 2, 25; do No. 3, 246,2c; Wyomang, fine, 196,20c; io, three-eights blood, 226,23c; do, one-half blood, 216,23c; do medium, 246,25c; Montana fine choice 206,22c; do, average, 236,24c; medium choice, 25c; do average, 236,24c; medium choice, 25c; co, average. 1862.00; fine medium choice, 2362 Sc.! do do, average 236, 24c; medium choice, 25c; do average, 236,24c; low, 20c; Mame superfine, 346,45c; Eastern A supers, 376,40c;do, B supers, 356; combing, pulled, 326,35c; Montevidio, 36c; Australian cross-bred, 36; do combing, 356,35c, do clothing, 326,37c.

New York.

WHEAT-No. 1 state red. 1816e; No. 2 red win-WHEAT—No. 1 state red. 1396c; No. 2 red winter, 915,cc; June. 92c.
CORN—Mixed, 50c; May, 424c.
OATS—No. 1 white state, 39c; No. 2, 38c.
CATILE—st. 406-5.50 p or 100 lbs, live weight.
HOGS—\$5-85.766.15 per 100 lbs.
SHEEP—\$5.5076.5.90 per 100 lbs, live weight.
COTTON—Quiet: incland uplands 1056c; do
New Orleans, 1) 13.66; April. 10 50c; May, 10.48c;
June, 10.55c; July, 10.66c; August, 10.74c; September, 10.34c; October, 9.58; November, 9.86.

Pittsburg. CATTLE—Fair; receipts, 152 head; shipments 77 head; prime, \$5.00@5.25; lair to good, \$4.50 @4.80; common, \$1.00@4.25.
HO65—Firm; receipts, 800 head; shipments, 400 head; Philadelphias, \$6.25@6.40; Yorkers, \$5.70@5.85; common and light, \$5.00@5.25; pigs, \$4.75@5.00.

\$4.75.65 0).
\$HEE; -Steady; prime, \$5.25.65.40; fair to good \$5.25.65.40; common, \$2.50.63.50; lambs, \$4.50.6.25. clipped sheep ranging in price from \$3.50.64.50. Receipts, 3,200 head; shipments, 2,200

\$1.50@4.40. HO:S-Fair to good, \$1.10@5 45; mixed packers, \$5.25@5 26; choice heavy, \$5.50@5.40 SHEEP—Common, \$2.50@5.00; lambs, \$4.50@

CATTLE—Choice to extra shipping, \$3 75@ 5.25; mixed, \$2.00@4.10; stockers andfeeders,

WHEAT—Steady; cash, 813/e; May, 83e, CORN—Steady; cash, 303/e; May, 42c, OATS—Neglected; cash, 30c.

Massillen. Wheat, per bushel...... Corn
Barley
Hay, per ton
Eggs, per doz
Chickens

\$0.80 38@40 65@70 10.00

Potatoes 35@35 Family flour, per sack 1.05@1.00 Cleveland Coul Trade.

verage q	uotations	of	the	past	week	are	28
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iassillon	****				25	0(a) 2	65
almyra L	ump				29	5 <i>6</i> 6 3	
riar Hill					27	5@ 3	00
	********					5(4 2	
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	B					5@ <b>1</b>	
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onnotton	Lump				17	$5\omega \bar{1}$	85
	Mixed						00
	Nut						50
Anthraci	e-Grate.	\$5.0	4 · 10	oor 1	R5 04 -	Stor	re.

Cleveland to Milwaukee is \$1 and \$1.05. It will be remembered that this rate at one stage in the last season was 50 cents. Ohio coal was quoted last season at \$1.65 and less f. o. b. This season it will start in at (according to Cleveland agreement) Ohio \$215; Pittsburgh, \$2.35, which will make Ohio \$1.05 and Pittsburgh \$1.10 at mines based upon present prices. How coal can be delivered A. L. S. for less than \$1 to \$1.25 above last season's price, is a grave question.—Coal Trade Journal.

## Real Estate Transfers

for the week ending April 5th, 1887. Reported for the Independent by H. H. Trump, Abstracter of Titles:

John Clays exrs. to Hayman Borden, 85 acres in Jackson township, \$7,264.

H. H. Housel, assignee, to Sam Wolf, 81½ acres, Nimishillen township, \$5,850. J. E. Dougherty to Geo. N. Wise, three hundred and thirty-three one thousandth acres in Lake township, \$1,575.

1, T. Tullis to B. E. Nease, part No. 31 2-3 T. L. & Co.'s addition. Alliance,

John H. Lehman to John Holben, 21 acres, Nimishillen township, \$1,200. C. Hang to Daniel J. Youtsey, 13 acres,

Canton township, \$2,800. 'Geo. W. Castleman to Geo. A. List, 26½ acres, Perry township, \$3,900. Henry C. Royer to Geo. Curley, part

No. 25-6-7, Massillon, \$300. Geo. Sponseller's exrs. to C. Sefert, et al, 691 acres in Stark county, \$3,410.

A. E. Root to J. L. Van Ostran, 78

acres, Osnaburgh to xuship, \$7,250. Sam Cable to Mary Heaven, No. St 5-6, Sparta, \$375.

Fred'k Griesinger's admr. to Geo. Young, No. 4, 5, 6 and 7, Kirks addition. Fulton, \$600. Geo. Young to Catharine Naftzger, 15

acres, Lawrence township, \$1,200. C. G. Gutensahn to Norman Reese, No. 37 and 38, Robertsville, \$1,300.

John Bloomfield to Susan Weygandt 167] acres, Plain township, \$13,059. Sam Brery to Joseph and Simon Mau-

dru, 60 acres, Washington township. Hiram Swartz, et al to Adam Stiffey, 40 acres in Marlboro township, \$1,400.

S. S. Geil to Charlotte Bumbaugh, 50 acres, Lake township, \$5,000. Edward Schneider to John Stockert et ux, 60 acres, Jackson township, 56,440. Arvine C. Wales, exr. to T. J. Casen-

heiser, twenty-six and forty-six hundredth acres, Jackson township, \$2,119. Arvine C. Wales exr. to Peter S. Rohr S. A. Conrad & Co. 29 acres, Jackson township, \$2,174. Arvine C. Wales exr. to Henry Rohr, 1051 acres, Jackson township, \$8,829.

Taylor Clay to E. L. Arnold, part No. 30. W. F. and B. plat, Massillon, \$1,000. Cornelius Schwier to Flora Hintz, 3 acres, Perry township, \$1,000. Fernando Reemsnyder to Frank Shan

afeld, No. 49 and 59, Greentown, \$1,500. L. F. Bretz to Sam F. Lonas, 114 acres Tuscarawas townsnip, \$10,000.

Mary M. Lux to Ed. W. Jones, No. 3, Grosse's adomon, Massillon, \$1,172. Elizabeth A. Williams to Magdaléna Evans. 83 acres, Lexington township,

Hiram R. Wise of L. D. Roth, No. 48-49, Hester's addition, Alliance, \$1,500. Casper Tommer to Peter Gribble et al, W. ½, No. 6, Massillon Rolling Mill Co.'s addition, \$1,000.

H. W. Tousley to H. W. Eshelman, 47½ acres, Lake township, \$3,318. Joseph Baumgarten to Sam Lichtenwalter, 6 acres in Jackson township, \$1,000.

# Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y. 5-48t-o-p-nr-1-c-or-imf JOHN H. OCDEN,

UNDERTAKER.

West Side of Canal Main Street,

We are Showing the People of Massillon and Vicinity Some of the Best

## argains

Ever offered for 30 Days in the

## JEWELRY BUSINESS At Miller's Jewelry Store,

37 East Main street.

(In Park Drug Store.)

## H. F. OEHLER'S

Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and Office

SUCH AS

Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Bedsteads. Bureaus,

Loungest SPRING BEDS. Hair,

> and the original Woven Wire Mattress

AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. JOHN H. OGDEN.

# Real Estate!

## James R. Dunn,

Estate of Kent Jarvis,

House and lot on Akion street, one lot north of Offers for sale a long list of city property, etc., con late street.

Fine Business Property, Well Located Residence Property,

And Nearly 200 Splendid Building Lots.

## Will Build Houses

for purchasers of lots when desired, giving long time for back payments. Remember these lots are scrattered all over the city.



You can always find a complete assort-

ment of

Window Curtains,

Shade Rollers. Cornices.  $_{\mathrm{CUTELRY}}|$  Poles and Room

> Mouldings. Also LARGE STOCK OF

PAINTS, OILS VARNISH, Mixed Paint Ready for Use.

## Hanging and decorating done promptly, in town or country.

## M. Walker, No. 6 North Erie St.,

# Phil. Bumenschein's

Brands of Cigars.

They will give you good satisfaction. Try them

Store room and factory corner of Main and Erie streets, up stairs. Retail store in Hotel Conrad.

WEST MAIN STREET,

MASSILLON, OHIO

## Watch Free! Agents Wanted.

on receipt of 25c in stamps to pay postephone Exchange, also branch office at age and packing. Write us and we will

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# **GOLD WATCH**

to give to the agent who secures the largest list of subscribers, over twenty, by the latter part of May.

Isaac Adams made a flying visit

Dr. J. M. Palmer, of Steubenville,

were united in marriage Fulton, returned home Sunday, after spending a few days in town.

Mr. W. O Collins and family have returned here, after visiting friends in Easton, Cleveland and elsewhere. Robert Minks was arrested and brought before Mayor Pope for disturbing the peace. Eve dollars and

dollars and costs.

Sherwin, Williams & Co. The entire Democrat township

favorable for this place to get the A special train from here to Massillon and return on last Friday, and about forty of our people tock advan

The following corporation ticket was elected: G. C. Race, D. S. Me-

CHAPMAN.

The bill making two weeks pay compulsory passe t the Senate, and

stituents to this one act with pride. We are sorry to announce that David E. Reese is about to sever his yet, and the gentle feelings which moved connection with our village. After us all as we looked back so many years April 1st he will be Canal Fulton's over the story of God's way with us, assistant postmaster. It must be

a Republican. A good selection, ties to tender a good man a second

Mrs. Sarah Morgan, the mother

Mr. John Evans and his son J. D. have severed their connection with the Flushing coal mine are again at their comfortable home on the hill. The company has lost two very competent men. James H. McLain, of Massillon, has also severed his connection with the same company by selling his interest to Cleveland

publican sweep, except Mr. P. H. Larkin, who was re-elected assessor for this precinct Party lines were entirely lost sight of in the election of our trustee, and the lines of a supervisor's recent litigation substituted. The Myers faction with R.

at five hundred dollars. The following is the result of the

ELTON.

Miss Blanche Camp is visiting at

Miss Hattie Baughman expects to

Mr. Robert Warwick is lying very

hibition. The Davis farm, lying near West

However hard it might have been to Latest Quotations From Cincinnati and

were very wholesome. Those who have kept company with

The following resolutions of respect

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our every way worthy of our respect and whose example was worthy the ex-

NEWS IN A NUT SHELL.

Fresh, Crispy Gleanings of Recent Note-

The present going rate on coal from

R. A. PINN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

No. 24 East Main Street.

MASSILLON.

road.
Three new dwelling houses and one vacant lot on West Tremont street. on west fremont street.

The Sewstetter house on South East street,
A large lot fronting on West Main street.

Kent Jarvis' Second Addition, below Russell & Co.'s shops:

State street.
Good farm, 105 acres, well improved, on Canton

HARDWARE!

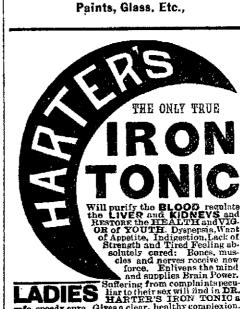
## MAIN STREET, MASSILLON.

dealers in Foreign and Domestic

ARDWARE

SADDLERY,

COACH TRIMMINGS,



mfc, speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion.
All attempts at counterfeiting only adds to its popularity. Do not experiment—net Original AND BEST
OR. HARTER'S LIVER PILLS
Cure Constipation, Liver Complaint and Sick
Headache. Sample Dose and Dream Eock
mailed on receipt of two cents in postage.
THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE GO., ST. LOUIS, MO. DR. F. Z. GROFF,

eterinary Surgeon,

## FURNITURE!

My stock will comprise all grades of

## FURNITURE.

Tables,

Husk and Sea Crass Mattresses

Dealer in Real Estate

## All for sale on the most Reasoable Terms!

Wall Paper and Fine Decorations,

House and Sign Painting, Paper

If you want a good Cigar call for

and be convinced.

\$100 per month guaranteed Good Work-

265 5th Avenue, Chicago, III

Cash Store desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to Anthracite—Grate, \$5.04; Egg, \$5.04; Stove, \$5.27; Chestnut, \$5.27 per gross ton, delivered.— GOODS AND PRICES,

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

STOVES, RANGES,

House Furnishing Goods.

Roofing & Spouting

Promptly attended to.

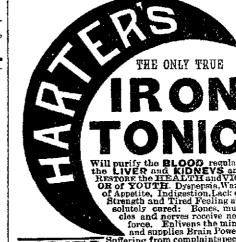
Real Estate Dealer

-and

Co.'s shops:
W.) { of lots No. 32, 33 and 34 on Chester street.
Lot No. 6 on Eric street.
E. 1/3 of lots No. 25, 26 and 27 Edwin street.
Lots No. 55, 56, 57 and 55, Edwin street.
W.) { of lots No. 47 and 48 Dwight street.
One cheap dwelling house in Taylor Clay,
dditton to Massillon, North of Cherry street.

Consisting of a fine selectio of

with a large stock of Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks,



Office and Infirmary near Sippo Station, 31/2 miles west of Massillon. Will treat diseases of all domestic animals, also perform all operations of

surgery by the latest improved methods. Call's promptly attended to night or day, ers. Valuable outfit and Circulars sent Residence connected with Massillon Tel-Z. T. Baltzly's drug store, where full prove what what we say. information can be had at all times, with telephone privileges. Postoffice Sippo, Ohio.

\_ Newspaper**hnCHIVE**®

MASSILLON, OHIO. Hurrah Smokers!

JAMES L. MERRIOTT & CO.,